

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

APPOINTMENTS IN SOAK

But North Carolina Cuts No Ice at This Writing.

MAYBE WE SHALL KNOW MONDAY

DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE CIVIL SERVICE HUMBUG.

Senator Pritchard's Committee Intent Upon Reforming Abuses—The Whole Thing May be Wiped Off the Statute Books.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—North Carolina cut no ice in today's nominations. Several important ones, however, are in soak. The Senate adjourned over to Monday, and by that time the nomination of Judge for the Eastern District will be sent to the Senate. This is no joke. All the exhibits have been filed except Judge Robinson's, and he is expected here Saturday or Monday. The matter is in the hands of the Attorney General, and he said to Senator Pritchard today that he waited a day or two more to consider it. The appointment lies between Boyd and Purnell. Speaking of it today, Col. Boyd said the appointment ought to go to the Eastern District and that he was not in any sense an applicant for the place until it was decided to appoint a non-resident for the district. And so it goes. It is as easy to forecast the result in Raleigh as it is in Washington. It is perplexing, and the situation reflects no credit on the State.

Civil service reform is hardly secondary to the tariff question. The administration is confronted with a condition and not a theory. The abuses must be corrected or the civil service law will be wiped from the statute books. The Senate civil service committee met today. Civil service commissioners were present. The conference lasted over two hours. The commissioners understand now that radical changes are impending and that they must be made through the commission or the law will be repealed.

"It is my opinion," said Senator Pritchard, chairman of the committee, "that the commissioners, the President and the Senate committee will agree upon the changes. The outcome will be, in my opinion, that division chiefs in the departments, internal revenue collectors and marshals will be taken out of the classified service. Circulars will be sent to the various heads of departments asking replies to the following questions:

To what extent have civil service rules been promulgated in your department?

To what extent, in your opinion, should collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals be included in the classified service?

Should the existing rules of the civil service be modified?

The investigation is made under the Allen resolution, and the details will be conducted by Senators Pritchard, Elkins and Chilton. The committee will make special investigation of the effect of the more recent civil service orders of President Cleveland. The interest in this question is not confined to the Senate. The Brownlow resolution in the House demanding the reinstatement of all persons removed from office under the civil service law without cause, is regarded as an aggressive declaration of war on the system. Over four thousand Republicans were removed from office under the Cleveland administration, without cause, simply and avowedly to make places for Democrats.

Another straw indicating the extinction of this colossal humbug is the civil service bill pending in both branches of the New York Legislature, which takes every municipal position out of the competitive lists, and embodies, it is claimed, the views of Governor Black. The bill is a total abrogation of the present laws. It puts in the hands of the head of each department of the State and the cities the examination of candidates, and requires only an examination as a fit test for the office to be filled. One of the most important features of the measure is the reduction of rating from 75 to 50 per cent., and another is the abrogation of all existing civil service lists within thirty days after the passage of the bill.

This sentiment, against the humbug grows. It is perfectly apparent here both in the Senate and House that only radical changes in the administration of the law can save it from abolition. Senator Pritchard is thoroughly in earnest in the matter and he expresses every confidence in a complete reformation of the whole system.

Among the arrivals today were Dr. Redd, Mayor of Reidsville, and Sheriff Wray, of Rockingham. Mr. Hayward, of The Tribune staff, and Col. David B. Sutton, of New Hanover, arrived today. The Cape Fear Representative is loaded to the muzzle for his late law partner, Governor Russell. He may say something for tomorrow's Tribune.

J. B. H.

McADOO HOUSE CLOSED.

Travel Too Light for Two Hotels at Greensboro.

Special to The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., April 15.—The McAdoo house is a thing of the past. It was closed last night and the boarders had to take their meals elsewhere. Proprietor Fisher of the Benbow is the lessee of the McAdoo. Travel is getting light and it is evident he supposed he could do all the business at the Benbow, so he closed the McAdoo.

Mr. Will R. Lewis, the manager of the McAdoo, has made the hotel quite popular and was doing a splendid business. He was for quite awhile with Mr. Fisher at the Benbow.

Mr. Lewis has not yet decided what he will do, but it is said he will be connected with some popular summer resort as a manager or lessee. It is hoped by his many traveling friends that he will soon be traveling.

Assignment in Randolph.

Special to The Tribune.

Ashboro, N. C., April 14.—A deed of assignment was filed with the register of deeds of Randolph county yesterday by Copeland & Marsh. The firm has been doing business at Ramseur and Cedar Falls. They were general merchants. There were some preferred creditors. The amount of the indebtedness is not given; assets, about \$3,300.

Preferred debts were: John N. Wilson, \$150; James Marsh, \$145.07; John Kivett, \$6; National Bank of High Point, \$604.75; Marsh Bros. & Co., for borrowed money, \$1,384.22; Smith & Gilchrist, \$171.65; George W. Bassett & Co., \$46.66; State and county taxes, \$21.33.

John N. Wilson, of Greensboro, is made assignee.

GIRL RIFLED THE MAILS

LETTERS PILFERED BY A POSTMASTER'S PRETTY ASSISTANT.

Trapped by a Decoy Letter—Confessed Her Guilt and was Bound Over to the Federal Court.

Special to The Tribune.

Ashboro, N. C., April 15.—Miss Viola Brown was arrested the first of this week for robbing the mails. A trial was had before J. W. Bean, United States Commissioner, and she was bound to Federal court at Greensboro in the sum of \$200.

Ira S. E. Brown is postmaster of Brown, a little country office in this (Randolph) county. His daughter, Miss Viola, has been his assistant, and for a year or more small sums of money have been missed from the mails. A postoffice inspector began his work and finally located where the robbing was being done on the star route. A deadly decoy letter was put in the mails and did its work.

When Miss Brown was confronted by the postoffice inspector she acknowledged her guilt, so it is said. And it is further said that before the commissioner she acknowledged previous thieving.

It is thought by many that Miss Brown is a kleptomaniac. She is only about 19 years old and quite pretty. Much sympathy is expressed for her and the family.

Conspiracy by Greeks to Burn Constantinople.

New York, April 15.—Rev. William J. Hill, pastor of St. Patrick Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn, arrived home today after a tour of Europe. He says while in Constantinople he learned on trustworthy authority that 200,000 of King George's subjects in Turkey have banded together in secret organization, and when the first positive demonstration of hostility is made they will set in motion a carefully prepared plan to burn Constantinople. Many of the members of this organization are prominent Greek merchants and all are absolutely fearless.

Hope for the Life of the Murderer of Madge Yorke.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The friends of Actor James B. Gentry have reason to hope that he will not be hanged for the murder of Madge Yorke. This afternoon word came from Harrisburg that he is to be saved. Governor Hastings yesterday refused to grant a respite, but it is believed that he will change his mind and give the Board of Pardons encouragement to recommend a commutation to life imprisonment.

HARRIS CASE DECIDED

Trial Consumed Nearly Three Hours.

MR. HARRIS FINED FIFTEEN DOLLARS

NO WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE WERE EXAMINED.

Mr. Douglas Made a Fiery Speech for the Prosecution and Col. Argo Replied in the Same Strain—Only Three Witnesses Examined.

The case against Mr. J. C. L. Harris for assault on Prof. L. D. Howell was disposed of by Justice of the Peace Marcom yesterday morning.

Col. Argo, for the defence, moved that the judgment be suspended upon the payment of costs. A contention followed between Col. Argo and Mr. Douglas over this point of law. Mr. Douglas charged that defense was trying to enter this motion so as to prevent the opening evidence and have the concluding argument. The justice ruled the motion out and ordered that the witnesses be sworn.

James Broughton, a pupil of the school, was first put on the stand. He said that he did not see Mr. Harris' attack on Mr. Howell. He saw Gordon Harris run across the yard and Prof. Howell pursue and catch him and carry him into his office. On cross-examination Broughton said that he was standing in the hall. When Prof. Howell caught Gordon they both fell, Howell falling on top. He heard no cursing.

David Bagley testified that he had started up down with a note from Mr. Howell to Mr. Harris. He met Mr. Harris' daughter and she took the note. She went down to the school and told Mr. Howell not to hit Gordon. Mr. Harris came down a little later and cursed Mr. Howell, and the witness thought struck Howell in the forehead. He said that school had not adjourned. The recitations were over, and the children had gone into the assembly hall. He said that Mr. Harris cursed Mr. Howell and struck him twice, he thought, and kicked him. He said that one of the lady teachers was present, and others were where they could hear. Mr. Harris' daughter and son-in-law were also present. A good many of the children had left when the difficulty happened. Witness heard some of the boys saying that Howell had dragged "Pap," as Gordon is called.

James Bryan swore that when Mr. Harris' daughter came up to the school to tell Mr. Howell not to whip Gordon, and while she was talking to him Gordon came out and threw a rock at Mr. Howell, but he dodged it. The boys were hawling and yelling in the yard, crying that was "a good lick," etc. The scene created much excitement afterward in the school. The boys were discussing the merits of the case both in and out of the recitation rooms. He said that many boys got behind trees and cried: "Kill him, Mr. Harris," etc., during the assault. The prosecution rested the case at this point, and after consultation, the defense announced that they would not put any witnesses on the stand.

Mr. Armstrong, Jr., for the defendant, said that he did not see any necessity for a lengthy argument. This was a matter of simple assault between Mr. Harris and Mr. Howell. No one was hurt; no crime has been committed against the State or the school. He reviewed the testimony of the witnesses, stating that Mr. Harris entered the yard the boys were crying: "Kill him, Mr. Harris," etc. He met his little son, and amid the excitement of the moment, every impulse of his nature was aroused for his child, when he thought that his boy had been maltreated, and he committed this assault. Where is there anything so grievous in this? You must consider the provocation. Any father would have done the same thing.

Mr. Douglas said that he had no feelings in the case. There is a kind of dignity in these public schools which ought to be maintained. I look at this case as a matter of public interest. A special protection of the law ought to be thrown around the public schools.

Of course, Mr. Harris submitted; what else could he have done? Mr. Harris went down there without any provocation whatever and used the vilest language to Mr. Howell in the presence of his inferiors, those who are to look up to Mr. Howell as the Superintendent. In the first place, an assault by Mr. Harris, who is a respected citizen, holding more high and honored positions than any one else in the world, is worse than if it had been committed by an ignorant person. Mr. Howell is superintendent of the public schools, and a lick at Mr. Howell is a lick at the schools themselves. The natural effect of this affair was to completely demoralize the schools. If every man has a right to go down and beat the superintendent when he doesn't do like he wants him to, you might as well close the schools. If such is the case, if there is to be no law, then the superintendent will have to carry a shotgun with him. This was a nice example for the children, wasn't it? The boys hadn't done any studying since. They have been whispering around the room about it ever since. If the defendant is let off with cost any man who gets mad will go down there and say: "I'll attack the

teacher; I'll not be fined—I shall only have to pay the cost in the case."

Here is a man standing high in the councils of state, holding more positions than any other man in the world, who assumed the propensities of Fitzsimmons, and, escorted by his son, goes puffing and blowing like an old steam engine down to the school to lick the superintendent. It is the brass of a government mule to ask for anything less than to keep Mr. Harris out of jail.

We ask a fine of \$50, enough to run a school a month, and try to counteract the influence of this assault. It might be profitable to invest it in anti-pugilistic literature. I am opposed to a monopoly in fighting. If Mr. Harris can fight as he pleases give us all a chance. Turn the Centennial School into a boxing school and let us all go down and take a hand.

Mr. W. J. Peele, for the prosecution, said that Mr. Howell's conduct in the matter was entirely defensible. In his opinion the defendant had been guilty of assault and battery, disturbing a public school and forcible trespass. He read from a decision of Judge Gaston showing the authority of a teacher.

He denied that Mr. Harris has eight offices—three more than Caesar had at the time of his assassination; but he was an influential man, and for the sake of example and the protection of the school he should be fined.

Col. Argo for the defense said that the attorneys asked that Mr. Harris be fined for three reasons. First, because he holds five offices; second, because it would benefit the public schools, and third, because public sentiment is behind it. The prosecution shows Mr. Howell unworthy of the position he holds. He is not to degrade these little children by treating them like dogs. Disclose to the children that they have done wrong and kindly reprove them. Don't have them fleeing across the yard like a wild animal to escape punishment. Do you want any more to come here and swear that the children are governed by terror. It doesn't require any stretch of legitimate reasoning to show this. Why did the little boy run? My God, save the man who treats a child of mine in that way. Protect the public school! Who are the protectors? The school committee and the superintendent. He should set them the example of a dignified, upright life. Not a man by whose conduct hate and dislike is inspired in the minds of these little people. The little boys cried: "Kill him, Mr. Harris," because they were indignant at the treatment their little associate had received. Do you tell me that the boys of Raleigh are abnormal and are insensible to kindness? Maltreatment does not win friends. These boys spoke the voice of nature. Protect the public school! That protection must first come from the inside. What condition did Mr. Harris find when he reached the school? Why, the boys were behind trees, frightened nearly to death by the treatment Gordon had received. Why didn't they swear out a warrant for disturbing the school? The law provides for this, but it was only an after thought with his attorneys. A man who will whip a child, except in extreme cases to correct him, is a savage. Why, I have never whipped a dog of mine, and I have had a hundred of the finest trained bird dogs in Raleigh. If Howell had done right these little boys would have rushed to the aid of Mr. Howell. What had this little fellow done? No witness has stated that he had been guilty of any misconduct. The only thing that caused Mr. Harris to submit was that he did not see this man upon his child. If he had seen this we would have fought this case through all the courts in North Carolina. The school was not in session. Now they say that we didn't have any evidence. We did; we could have proved that more was used than was shown by the other witnesses. But may we ask why Mr. Howell was not placed on the stand? They have made a mountain out of a mole hill.

Col. Argo said in closing that Mr. Howell was guilty of assault on Gordon. In closing he recapitulated his points, stating that Mr. Harris doubtless intended no attack. Mr. Howell is trying to bolster himself up, and "if I told what I knew, or presented evidence which we have, he would need bolstering." The magistrate fined Mr. Harris \$15 and costs, and thus ended this Mr. Harris' case.

He said afterwards if he was such a man as the defense represented him he was surprised that Mr. Harris had two of his children in the school.

MRS. THEODORE TILTON.

Her Death Recalls a Famous Scandal Law-Suit.

New York, April 15.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, who gained notoriety in connection with the troubles of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died Tuesday evening at 1403 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Tilton was 63 years old, and was stricken with apoplexy about a month ago. A week ago she suffered another stroke and remained unconscious until the end came. After the famous Beecher-Tilton trial, Mrs. Tilton led a very retired life. Her husband went to Paris a few months later, where, it is said, he is at present. The news of Mrs. Tilton's death will be a great surprise even to her neighbors. Crape has not been placed on the door, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to keep the matter secret.

Insane From Cigarette Smoking.

New York, April 15.—John H. Jordan, a young man residing in Hoboken, became violently insane yesterday from the excessive use of cigarettes. In a fit of murderous rage he struck down his parents and with a wild yell dashed into the street. Two hours later he was found lying on the sidewalk exhausted and foaming at the lips. He was committed to the asylum today.

ROLLING IS CONFIRMED

Senate Lets Asheville Have a New Postmaster.

SEVERAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

EFFORT TO GET A VOTE ON ARBITRATION TREATY FAILED.

Vote May be Taken Monday Without Opposition—Indian Appropriation Bill Considered—Reservation to be Opened for Settlement.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—After agreement to adjourn over until Monday the Senate went into executive session, confirmed a number of nominations, (Major Rollins for postmaster at Asheville among them), and made a futile effort to reach a vote on the arbitration treaty. Objectors stated that they had no purpose to delay final action, and when the executive session concluded, after continuing about an hour and a half, there was an understanding that Senator Davis would renew his request next Monday and that there would probably be no objection to fixing a date.

The Senate considered a proposition to have Senator Davis' speech on the treaty and Senator Morgan's minority report on it printed for the information of the public, but action was deferred on the suggestion that there might be other speeches which it would be desirable to print.

Open session was resumed at 1:50 p. m., and the Indian appropriation bill taken up.

The question was on the opening up of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah to public entry. The amendment was agreed to—33 to 13, as follows: "That the mineral lands of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in the State of Utah are hereby declared open to public entry under the mineral land laws of the United States, and no person shall be allowed to make more than one claim on lands containing gilsonite. And on and after January 1st, 1898, all of said reservation allotted to Indians shall be open to public entry under the land laws of the United States."

MISCHIEF IN IDLENESS.

Senators Annoyed by Representatives Who Have Nothing to Do.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Republican Senators are discussing the advisability of taking up general legislation, in opposition to the plan adopted by the House of Representatives, of increasing the tariff, for which it was called.

Advocates of general legislation say that such a course will be a help rather than a hindrance to tariff legislation. They claim that with the tariff bill in the Senate there are a couple hundred Representatives forced to remain in the city with almost nothing to do except to hold themselves in readiness to vote on the tariff bill when it goes back to the House. The only occupation they are able to find is in endeavoring to effect tariff changes in which they are interested while the bill is in the Senate, and the finance committee has already experienced the pressure which this brings upon them. If the House were engaged in considering other legislative matters, the members would be kept busy. In other words Senators who are being importuned by Representatives to secure changes in the tariff bill think their troubles are another verification of the old adage, "The devil always finds some work for idle hands to do." Without a doubt the sentiment in favor of general legislation is growing.

VOORHEES BURIED.

Business and Schools Suspended in Respect to His Memory.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 15.—The funeral of Daniel W. Voorhees took place this afternoon. A steady stream of people passed through the flower embroidered room at the hotel and looked upon the face of their dead friend. All classes and conditions of people have been represented, and their tearful eyes have told the story of the universal sorrow. During the afternoon all places of business in the central part of the city were closed. The public and private schools were dismissed, and the whole town united in doing honor to the memory of its distinguished dead.

Senator Voorhees was a Mason, and the various Masonic lodges participated in the funeral exercises, while the City Council and many civic and military organizations followed his remains to the grave in Highland Lawn cemetery, where he was laid beside his wife, who died several years ago.

Wells Finch Dead.

New York, April 15.—Wells Finch, born in Monroe county, this State, in 1834, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, having been a member for thirty years, died today. Of late he has not been doing much business. He lived at 60 West Eighty-third street.

To Improve Faneuil Hall.

Boston, April 15.—The Finance Committee of the City Council has before it a proposition for the improvement of Faneuil hall, which, if carried out, means that the historic structure will be made as near fire proof as such an old building can be.

A GRAVE PROBLEM

Presented in Withdrawing the Prohibition Against Export of Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, April 15.—Action of the authorities at Madrid in withdrawing, at the request of the Washington government, the prohibition against the export of leaf tobacco which was purchased by American dealers before Captain-General Weyler issued his decree forbidding the shipment of such tobacco, has caused indignation among the cigar manufacturers here. The League of Cigar Manufacturers held a meeting to consider the matter, and it was decided to cable to Madrid, requesting the withdrawal of the consent. The cigar men desire the continued enforcement of Weyler's decree, not only in respect of the tobacco referred to, but remedies leaf, also.

La Lucha strongly sides with the League, and says that the problem involved is one of the graves that has arisen since the outbreak of the rebellion.

SUCCESSFUL SWINDLER.

William S. Thompson Profited by the Guiltibility of Others.

New York, April 15.—William S. Thompson was arrested today on a warrant charging him with conducting swindling operations through the mails. It is said Thompson and his confederates have swindled bicyclists throughout the country to the extent of \$50,000. "They advertised," said Postoffice Inspector Mayer, "to give prizes to the persons who make the most words out of their bicycle. They sent letters to hundreds of unsuccessful competitors offering to send them a \$100 bicycle for \$55 and finally for \$45. They got the money from many persons, but did not send the bicycles. Thompson waited examination before Commissioner Shields this afternoon and was sent to Ludlow street jail in default of bail.

Mexican Railroad to be Extended.

Sierra Mojada, Mexico, April 15.—The survey for the extension of the Mexican Northern railroad from this place to the rich mining camp of Roquillas del Carmen, on the Rio Grande border, has been completed and submitted to the federal government for approval. It is the intention of the company to continue the road from Roquillas del Carmen to Marathon, Texas, where connection will be made with the Southern Pacific road.

HUNTER STILL IN THE RING

LEGISLATURE MAY ADJOURN WITHOUT AN ELECTION.

Judge Cantrell's Charge in the Alleged Bribery Case—"Do Your Duty, Show no Favoritism."

Frankfort, Ky., April 15.—Three ballots were taken in the joint session of the Legislature today, but Hunter again lacked two votes of a majority. The sound money Democrats voted for Senator Martin, bolting Republicans for Boyle and silverites for Blackburn. Feeling is growing very bitter between the different factions. Senator Martin, who has always supported Blackburn, is especially wrathful because he is now given no chance, but the silverites maintain that he is no Democrat, and that they would prefer Hunter. Some of Hunter's friends declare that the Legislature must adjourn without election.

The grand jury is still investigating the bribery charges against Hunter. This morning Judge Cantrell said to the jury:

"I have felt it my duty to call you together to speak to you about the matter of the bribery charges before the Legislature that have caused so much publicity, and are under your investigation. I am sorry this matter could not have been brought up after the legislative session was concluded, and feel that it is the duty of the Legislature to wash its own dirty linen, but having attempted the investigation it is your duty to probe it to the bottom, and in doing so I command you not to show any favoritism."

Senator Clarke was one of the witnesses examined today. He refused to testify on the ground that he was a legislator. Judge Cantrell had him arrested and then he consented to tell all he knew. The newspaper correspondent arrested yesterday surrendered and was examined at length.

CUBAN JUNTA EXCITED

Over Reports of Contemplated Arrest of Prominent Cubans.

Philadelphia, April 16.—At a private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers held this evening, it was resolved to do everything possible to frustrate the object of Major Juno Sandoval, of General Weyler's staff, in his visit to this country, which, it has been learned, is nothing less than the arrest of General T. Estrada Palma in New York and Secretary Quesada, at Washington. One has been the minister of the so-called Republic to the United States, the other the Charge d'Affairs at the national capital. Both are the heads of the Cuban party in America. With their arrest and the arrest of other members of the body that controls all the operations of the revolutionists on the island, it is, and has been for some time, considered by Weyler the end of the insurrection. The step is recognized as a perilous one for the Spanish Government, because defeat in the courts of justice means defeat in everything in the way of legal proceedings in the United States. If the prosecution is begun it will be begun in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and that some of the ablest attorneys in the country will be engaged on either side.

PORTER REPLIES TO WILSON

ROUNDLY DENOUNCES HIS ATTACK ON THE DINGLEY BILL.

Wool Imports Compared—Devastation and Misery Caused by the Democratic Tariff Measure Shown by Figures.

William L. Wilson is attacking the Dingley bill on the installment plan in the Herald, and yesterday the woolen schedule came under his consideration. Its effect, if enacted into law, Mr. Wilson declares, will be "to increase immediately the cost of clothing and degrade the quality of the woolen goods and so-called woolen goods consumed by the American people." The last reference is an unhappy one for the West Virginia statesman in exile, because it brings to mind the fact that the great feature of the Wilson-Gorman law was its increase in the importation of shoddy and shoddy goods. Under the beneficial influence of his own woolen schedule the importations of shoddy increased in the following astounding manner:

Year.	Pounds of Shoddy.
1891	235,714
1892	321,568
1893	228,582
1894—8 months McKinley law.	142,046
1894—4 months Wilson-Gorman law	4,028,901
1895	20,718,116

If such an increase did not degrade the quality of woolsens it would be difficult to know how the process could be accomplished. The experts in the woolen industry have been kept busy this disease-producing stuff out. There never was a period in the history of the country when such a large proportion of pure wool was used in America as during the period under the McKinley law. The experts in the woolen industry before the Ways and Means Committee so testified with emphasis and unanimity. Incidentally, it may be well to mention that at no time during our history were the people so well provided with living wages, with which to purchase genuine woolen clothing, as during that period. Mr. Wilson talks of the victims to consumption, pneumonia, grip and like diseases because of inability to purchase genuine woolen goods, when he himself is the author of a law which not only drove thousands to suicide for want of work, but hundreds of thousands to misery and early graves because their means of livelihood was taken from them. Mr. Wilson is the last man in the United States to talk of the "unnumbered victims of death and disease." His law, as I have shown, not only increased the importation of shoddy in twelve months over 8,000 per cent. over average imports of three and one-half years of McKinley law, but the destruction of our industries it levied a tribute of disease and death and loss in earning power equal in its devastation to the civil war itself. That the man, with one possible exception, more responsible than any other for the industrial panic of 1893-'94 should thus talk of the victims of a protective tariff almost surpasses belief.

There would seem to be no end to Free-Trade madness. Soon after Mr. Wilson's work of destruction while the cries of his victims for work and bread and shelter for starving women and children rent the air of our own manufacturing cities, the same Professor Wilson was being banqueted in London by a Hudson's Bay manufacturer—Sir Albert Kaye Rollett—and his schedule for the admission of shoddy and shoddy goods toasted as the greatest work of the greatest living American statesman. He was calmly receiving the congratulations of grateful Yorkshire woolen manufacturers for starting up the mills of England and closing those of his native country; for giving double work and increased wages to the foreigner, while the "unnumbered victims of death and disease" in his own country went down to the grave cursing the law and its misguided authors. And yet the man responsible for all this is savagely criticizing the woolen schedule of the Dingley bill, claiming that no actuary can compute the tribute exacted or the deaths caused by what he calls the "wool tax."

This self-constituted and harsh critic of the Dingley bill hardly can complain if he recall his own efforts at tariff framing and see if the country is ready to follow the advice of one who showed himself so utterly incompetent when the opportunity to serve his country devolved upon him.

Professor Wilson is to-day posing as the author of a law which makes it hard to find a logician for a law which he himself once solemnly said he never would permit to pass. A law which the President condemned as an act of "party perfidy and party dishonor."

A law which was so notoriously bad that it was never approved by a majority of the committee of either House that were charged with its preparation.

A law which was in fact the work of a monstrous trust which Mr. Wilson himself said "held Congress by the throat."

A law which was forced through both houses on the "that-or-nothing plan."

A law which every one responsible for its passage rushed forward to denounce as a shame and a disgrace, and a violation of pledges and principles.

A law for which Mr. Wilson had to travel 3,000 miles away from home across the Atlantic before he found any one willing to endorse.

A law which the House of Representatives tried to amend within a few months of its passage by all sorts of supplementary bills.

A law which threw 2,000,000 people out of work and brought stupendous ruin to the industrial interests of the country.

And this was what Mr. Wilson and his friends called settling the tariff question on a business basis. Having by useless agitation and mistaken reductions of duty destroyed our industries, impoverished our labor, reduced the purchasing power of the people, the same Professor Wilson, not contented with the ruin he and his friends have wrought, again comes to the front and talks of the "unnumbered victims of death and disease," caused by a duty on wool and woolsens. The less said by Mr. Wilson or any other man who had a hand in the iniquity called a tariff bill which thus became a law in 1894, the better for himself and for the cause he espouses. And surely it is presuming upon the intelligence of the American people to assume that with these facts still green in their memories they are again willing to take up with a leader who during his brief term of power gave the business interests of the country neither rest,

nor relief, and who now openly announces his intention, if given an opportunity, to continue the warfare against our industrial system. Was against the best and highest interests of the people of the United States.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

RAPID READING.

Some Tests That Will Interest Shorthand Reporters.

New York Sun.
One Mr. Isaac S. Dement, according to the Chicago Times-Herald, has "broken the world's record for speed by writing 402 words in one minute, in a test before a business college in Quincy, Ill." It is utterly impossible for any man to read 400 words a minute and make himself understood. Some years ago Mr. Brainard G. Smith, attempted to read 399 words in a minute. He read at a rate that was utterly unintelligible to all who heard him. That is to say, nobody could catch the idea in any one of his sentences, and he himself confessed that he had only a very confused notion of the matter as he rushed his eyes over it. He read exactly 270 words. Yesterday two employees of the Sun tried the experiment. One read 211 words in a minute, and the other 230.

When and where is a stenographer obliged to write 300 words a minute, a question that has often been asked, one hundred and twenty words a minute is the average speed of speakers, and the number of orators whose average is below that figure is greater than the number that surpass it. In ordinary testimony the speed is greater, and the facility of capturing the questions and answers is also very much greater than it is in arguments or even lectures for the simple reason that, as a rule, there is a surprising sameness in the phraseology of testimony, and the thing becomes familiar matter to the experienced reporter. But the most rapid cross-examination that any court would tolerate, will very rarely, even in spurts, exceed a speed of 210 words a minute.

Mr. Dement may be a wonder among stenographers, but the chances are that he cannot turn out a correct transcript of matter read to him for half an hour at the rate of 150 words a minute, barring testimony and familiar matter; that is to say, matter that he might learn by heart. The greatest verbatim reporter that ever lived, the late Dennis F. Murphy, official stenographer of the United States Senate, never professed to be able to write more than 220 words a minute.

Our Vanishing Commerce.

Mail and Express.
Naturally enough the steady decline of American commerce is contemplated by European nations with outward indifference and inward satisfaction. It is money in their pockets and increased strength for their trade interests. If shipbuilding should become a lost science in this country the shipbuilders of the old world would regard the fact as a commercial dispensation for their own benefit.

Americans, however, must regard the progressive decay of their ocean commerce as a national calamity. The record of it is the story of a tragedy. In 1860, for instance, of American imports and exports more than three per cent. were carried in vessels flying the American flag, while in 1896 less than 12 per cent. of our trade, with all its colossal increase in both directions, was carried in American ships. Our commerce as a whole pays nearly, if not quite, \$200,000,000 in ocean freights every year for foreign ships, and the flag has practically disappeared from the merchant service of the world, and this country presents the amazing spectacle of a nation which, in spite of the unparalleled increase in her international commerce, is carrying less of it to and from market every year.

With this steady absorption of our ocean carrying trade by foreigners, any attempt to restore our shipping is regarded abroad with resentment and alarm. Successful efforts in that direction would be a blow at the marine interests of the European nations. The earnings of vessels carrying merchandise to and from the United States are paying handsome dividends upon the capital invested in European shipyards. Those dividends would be reduced, if not cut off entirely by the restoration of the American merchant marine, and for that reason any measure having that object in view is promptly condemned in the maritime countries whose commerce has fattened upon the substance of ours.

This explains why the Elkins bill, for example, has provoked the opposition of the great commercial nations of Europe. They know very well that that measure would lead to a tremendous revival of American shipping. By levying a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. in favor of imports brought to this country in American vessels, the Elkins measure would directly encourage shipbuilding in the United States. The importer and the vessel owner would work together along the line of mutual interest, native enterprise on land and native enterprise on the sea would thrive under a common protection, and the greater part of the \$200,000,000 now paid every year as freight charges to foreign vessel owners on our ocean trade would find profitable investment here at home.

The ship builders of the old world understand the situation thoroughly. They know that the Elkins discriminating bill is a long step toward the restoration of the American merchant marine and the commercial independence of the United States. That is why they condemn the bill, but to every patriotic American their opposition should commend itself as a conclusive reason why the measure should become a law.

The German Empire's Opinion of the New York Central.

Extract from a report of the Imperial German Commissioners:
"Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1897.
"Lack of speed, lack of comforts, lack of cheap rates, are the charges brought against the German empire's railways by the report of the Imperial Commissioners sent a few years ago to study the United States roads."

"Of the report which has just been issued, Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, writes the State Department that the Commissioners went all over the Union, covering 8,075 miles.

"The New York Central and Hudson River railroad is put down as one of the world's best roads, with its express train to Chicago covering 963 miles in twenty hours.

"From Leipzig to Rome, 945 miles, takes thirty-five hours.

"It is only when compared with European routes and time taken, that the enormous time saving in the United States can be realized."

CHESS-PLAYING STATESMEN

CONGRESSMEN TO TRY THEIR SKILL WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Representative Pearson's Formal Acceptance of the Proposition Made by Hon. J. Henniker Heaton to Play the Noble Game.

From the Washington Post.

Representative Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, chairman of the committee of chess players of the House, appointed to arrange for a tournament with chess players of the British House of Commons, has received two letters from Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is carrying on the negotiations on behalf of the British players.

In the last letter which was received Mr. Heaton proposed that each player should have the privilege of having one of his associates in the House at his side to make suggestions. This proposition is not regarded with entire favor by the players on this side, who would prefer to have each player act without assistance of any kind. The Englishmen are arranging to have a room in the House of Commons fitted up for their use with chess boards and telegraph instruments, and it is probable that one of the committee rooms of the House of Representatives will be fitted up in the same way for the use of the American players. As the Englishmen are the challengers, the American players will allow the suggestions as to all the details for the match to come from that side, though they may ask for some modification after the Englishmen have submitted their proposition. Following are Mr. Heaton's letters to Mr. Pearson, formally proposing the match, and Mr. Pearson's reply, which was mailed last night.

House of Commons,
London, March 30, 1897.

Dear Sir—The Speaker of the House of Representatives has been good enough to mention your name as one likely to assist me in getting up a friendly chess match between our house and yours (by telegraph).

I know how difficult it is to organize your chess players, but I shall be greatly obliged if you will take the trouble to ascertain what players you have and when you get about seven we can then make the necessary arrangements.

Please do not think we are all good players in our chess coterie. We are all ordinary players here.

The contest would do much to cement cordial feelings between the houses and between the two countries.

Believe me, your faithful servant,
J. HENNIKER HEATON.
To the Hon. Richmond Pearson, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1897.
The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., House of Commons, London:

My Dear Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letters of March 30 and of April 3, and also your telegram of April 2, proposing a chess match between seven members of the House of Commons and seven members of the House of Representatives (three at present).

On the 3d instant we held an informal meeting to consider the matter, and a committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Shannon, of New York; Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama; Gen. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. De Armond, of Missouri; Mr. Consins, of Iowa; Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, and Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina—who will act upon your formal challenge.

I am authorized to assure you that our members feel that it would be better for us to lose the entire series of games than to decline an overture from such a friendly source made in such a friendly spirit.

While our governments are discussing a treaty of perpetual peace we venture to express the hope that hostility between the two countries will never assume a harsher form than a contest at chess, the most noble, the most ancient, and the only universal game known among the peoples of the earth. Whether the game was invented by Palamedes at the siege of Troy or by Seres to divert a wicked king of Babylon, we cannot know, but of this we are sure, that it fascinated kings and warriors twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ, and that it cannot fail, whatever the outcome of the contest, to strengthen the cordial and kindly relations between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon blood.

I ought to add that none of us are skilled players, and none of us can play games that would bear the test of expert scrutiny. Still, we shall await with lively interest your formal and definite proposition with such detailed regulations and suggestions as may be necessary for the conduct of the match. I am, dear sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.

RICHMOND PEARSON.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN DAVIDSON.

G. R. Darr Gets Two and Twenty-Four Shot in His Nimble Shins.

Lexington Dispatch.

There was an ugly shooting affair in Tyro township last Sunday morning. Saturday night H. C. Grubb and O. L. Davis were riding along a public road in Boon township, when they were fired upon. Immediately after the shooting voices were heard, which Grubb and Davis claimed to have recognized as Will, Jim and Tom Green. They at once went before Esquire Hartley and swore out warrants for the arrest of the three Green brothers. They were tried at Esquire Hartley's office on Sunday morning and gave bond for their appearance at court.

After the trial Grubb and C. Darr became engaged in an altercation near Darr's buggy. During the fuss it is said Darr drew a pistol and began firing at Grubb, who rushed to his buggy and grabbed a double-barrel shot-gun and returned the fire with effect, shooting at Darr four times. In the meantime Darr took to his heels but was brought down by the fourth shot. The wounded man was carried into Esquire Hartley's house, and his physician, Dr. Vestal, summoned.

There was 224 shot lodged in his legs. While Mr. Darr is seriously hurt, he is not in immediate danger.

The attack Saturday night was the result of old troubles between the two factions.

Lexington Dispatch.

Groom's Turn Came at Last.

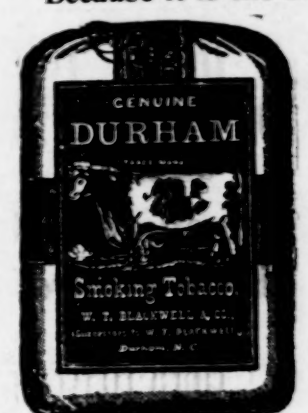
"And did the groom kiss the bride?"
"Oh, yes."
"Before everybody?"
"No; after everybody, except the sexton and the organist."—Detroit Journal.

"All Down But One"



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM

Stands the Test Because it is the BEST



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,

114 East Martin St.

Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

OUR SEEDS GROW!

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

Our Seeds are Fresh!

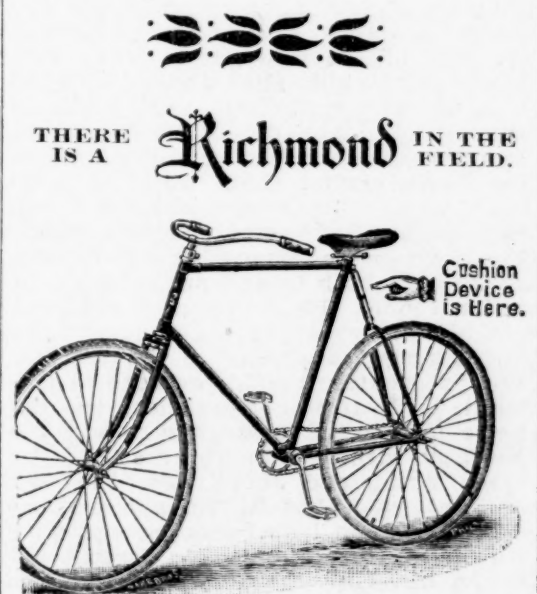
Our Seeds Grow!

Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

SIMPSON'S PHARMACY,

Pullen Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.



If you wish to avoid those annoying jolts, increase your enjoyment and save your wheel, ride a

CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE.

Write for Catalogue and "Facts."

RICHMOND BICYCLE CO.,

Richmond, Ind.

97 CHAMBERS STREET,

New York.

The Sun.

The first of American News papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

"CRAWFORD"

Is the name of the best fifty dollar bicycle on earth. We have sold a number of them in Raleigh, have tested them thoroughly and recommend them as being the best wheel for the money ever placed on sale. '96 Models will be sold at forty dollars while they last.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CRESCENT BICYCLES ARE THE BEST.

They are made in the largest factory in the world.

They are made by skilled workmen.

Every part is carefully tested.

There was seventy thousand made last year.

We have sold Crescents over three years, and the first one we ever sold was in daily use.

Skill, experience and honest work places before Bicycle Riders this line of bicycles, which is the

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.

THE

American Bonding and Trust Co

9F BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS. MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,

16 E. Martin Street.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK, Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Everything

Good to Eat

and at

Prices to suit any

Pocketbook

Best Staple

and Fancy

GROCERIES

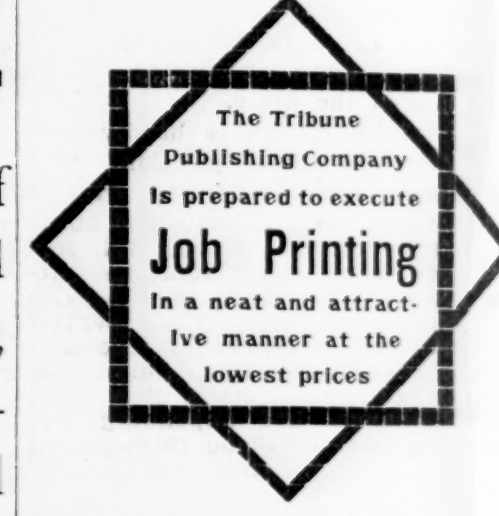
Any and all kinds.

We have anything

You may ask for.

THOMAS PESCU,

The Grocer.



REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily,

One cent; Sunday, Five cents.

Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	\$3.00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" six months	2.50
" three months	1.25
" one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:28	4:21	Caswell	10:20	5:35
10:15	4:30	Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	Core Creek	10:00	4:30
11:15	4:54	Tuscarora	9:42	3:20
11:31	5:00	Clark's	9:30	2:50
1:30	5:50	Newbern	8:50	10:10
2:12	5:50	Riverdale	8:40	9:40
2:20	5:23	Croatan	8:30	9:10
2:43	6:05	Havelock	8:20	8:40
3:12	6:18	Newport	8:10	8:10
3:25	6:24	Wildwood	8:05	7:35
3:31	6:29	Atlantic	8:00	7:00
3:51	6:42	Morehead City	7:45	6:50
4:01	6:50	M. City Depot	7:40	6:40
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger

—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

GREATEST FLOODS KNOWN

MAP OF EUROPE COMPLETELY CHANGED BY HIGH WATERS.

Loss of Life by Overflowing Rivers in China Has Been Appalling—Holland's Disasters. St. Louis Republic.

The first great calamity of which the Bible treats is the flood, which, if the Holy Scriptures are to be understood literally, came so very near eradicating the whole human race. Throughout history, water has been the most destructive of all elements, the most hostile to man and his works. No conflagration has done so much damage as often one spring freshet has wreaked upon man's domain. So terrible have been the disasters caused by the unforeseen overflow of the ocean waters by the treacherous inundations of rivers and rivulets that scores of men otherwise most distinguished of historical records date their origin from some great flood. The tradition of the deluge is handed down, not only by the Hebrews, but by all the oriental races, the Persians and Romans, the ancient Germans, and among the American Indians very few tribes have been found who were not able to relate stories of a flood which devastated their lands hundreds of years ago.

It is a well-known fact that Europe was a more extensive land before the present greater in expanse than now, and that, for instance, France and England were not separated by the present English channel. As late as the beginning of the eighth century, a dry road led from Cologne, in Germany, to the present island of Jersey. Within two months the ocean submerged all, sought its way into the province of Neustria, mutilated the coast of Brittany, and left, when it receded, a few barren islands in a place where vast forests had stood.

The Netherlands, where the waters were more exposed to the fury of the sea and the northwest wind, where the soil is low and level, have suffered from inundation more than any country on earth. From 516 until now Holland has been visited by 42 inundations, whose ravages have been, at times, fearful in every respect. Of the storms which have caused notable devastations, the first recorded in authentic history is that of 860, which carried away a great part of the western coast of the Netherlands and gave a westerly direction to that branch of the Rhine which formerly discharged its waters near Catwyk. On St. Elizabeth's day, 1014, a great part of Friesland was swallowed up. Of the coast of Friesland, a certain part disappeared during the St. Elizabeth flood of 1164, and all the lowlands of the Elbe and the Weser were submerged. Still more disastrous was the All Saint's flood of 1170, the first of that name. The formation of the Zuider-Zee and the separation of the Texel and Wieringer on erroneously attributed to the calamity, for the Zuider-Zee had been already formed by more ancient floods, and the islands were more recent severals.

In 1219 occurred the Marcellus flood, which was only of temporary character, but in 1277 the Gulf of the Dollard, at the mouth of the Ems was formed, while in 1362 the Mandrakels flood swallowed up more than 30 villages on the coasts of Sleswick. In 1377 the Gulf of Viervliet, in Dutch Flanders, then much wider and deeper than now, was formed. The most disastrous flood that visited the Southern Netherlands was the St. Elizabeth flood, which formed the Biesbosch, submerged 72 villages and changed entirely the lower course of the Rivers Rhine and Maas. This disaster, whose influence is still felt, resulted from the combination of a maritime and a fluvial inundation. The branch of the Rhine, named Waal, which had previously discharged its waters near the town of Brielle, now took the direction of the outlets of Brouwershaven and Helvoetsluis.

In 1410 a flood formed in the Zuider-Zee, a practicable channel for vessels of heavy draught, and thus gave to the town of Amsterdam its commerce and importance. Till that time the southern portion of the Zuider-Zee had been too shallow for extended traffic.

The flood of All Saint's Day, 1570, destroyed no land, but submerged Binsges, Antwerp, all the islands in the Provinces of Amsterdam, Friesland, Dordrecht and Zealand, parts of the Provinces of Groningen and Friesland, the coast of Oldenburg, Bremen and the city of Hamburg. It drowned at the lowest estimate, 30,000 inhabitants. Before the breaches of the dikes, which, to a certain extent, protected these lands from the sea could be repaired, new storms flooded the country, and within the eight years following the unfortunate Provinces of Friesland and Groningen were partially submerged no less than six times.

In 1578 another flood did great damage in the Netherlands, but the Spanish Governor of Friesland, the eminent engineer, Caspar de Robles, Lord of Billy, took the greatest care to repair the dikes, employing the soldiers to do the work. He increased the dikes by giving them a height of 12 feet and a breadth at the top of six feet, with slopes of four to one of the sea side and two-and-a-half to one of the land side.

In 1607, the County of Somerset of England, was partially inundated, but comparatively little damage was done. In 1634 a fearful calamity befell the Danish Kingdom. A great part of the coast, which had often been flooded previously, was swept away, together with the greater part of the population, over 11,000 people. Hamburg, Bremen and Oldenburg were also submerged, and in these provinces over 10,000 human beings perished in the turbulent flood.

The great Christmas flood of 1717 covered the whole northern coast of Europe, and ruined 5,000 dwellings totally, and 3,500 partially. The years 1718, 1719 and especially 1720 saw these countries flooded again.

Almost the whole of Europe was again inundated in 1726, and the damage was enormous. The latter half of the eighteenth century was comparatively free from great floods and inundations. Of the rivers of Europe, those most subject to the floods are the Rhine, the Danube, Thames, Loire, Rhone, Seine, Tiber and Neva.

In 1161 and 1165 thousands of people were drowned in Sicily. In 1617 Catalonia was visited by an inundation in which 15,000 human beings lost their lives. Hungary suffered fearfully in 1811, when the Danube submerged 25 villages, and two years after Austria, Hungary, Poland and Silesia were overflowed in almost all districts, the loss of life reaching almost 10,000. Since then Russia suffered by inundations in 1824. France in 1840, almost all Central Europe in 1852, Southern France in

1856, Central Europe again in 1875 and in the early eighties.

In China, where the population is most dense of all the countries, the loss of life by flood has been the greatest recorded.

In 1642 300,000 people were drowned at Karfong, almost as many in 1851, when the Yellow River burst. Its banks; 200,000 lost their lives in Bengal and millions of human beings are said to have perished in Honan in 1887. The calamity which visited Japan in 1896, appears comparatively insignificant when compared with these.

The United States can be said to have escaped rather more fortunately than European countries. The Mississippi has always been a source of danger, but its floods have been comparatively light in regard to loss of life in this respect the two following were the most serious.

On the 16th of May, 1874, a disastrous flood occurred in the county of Hampshire, caused by the breaking away of the dam which confined a large reservoir in the upper part of the town of Williamsburg. This reservoir contained a reserve water supply for the factories on Mill River, in the villages surrounding it, and covered 124 acres with an average depth of 2 feet. An enormous flood rushed down the valley before warning could be given, and destroyed the villages of Williamsburg, Skinnerville, Haydensville, Leeds, Florence and Northampton. The pecuniary loss amounted to about \$1,500,000, and nearly 200 lives were lost.

But the greatest calamity of more recent times need scarcely be recalled here. The great Johnston flood of 1889 is yet vividly in the memory of all.

Men and Matters.

From the Atlanta Constitution. The old man had moved his chair from the back verandah to the rear end of the clover lot, where he was seated under an apple tree in full bloom. The dull buzzing of the multitude of bees that swarmed above had brought on a kind of spring stupor, and it was while listening to the exultant carol of a mocking bird flitting about on the apex of a cedar tree that Uncle Remus fell to nodding.

Here he was found, his head toppled over rather to one side and his gray whiskers streaming down his calico shirt bosom. Hearing a footstep, he started up suddenly, rubbed his eyes quickly and looked as if he had been awake a whole century. "Yes, sah, dis am me. Dis de same Remus, skin an' all, what's left of him. Who gin de word whar I wuz at? I boun' yer hit wuz Miss Sally. kase dey don't nobody else keep up my comin's and givins."

Uncle Remus was informed of the report concerning his appointment to Japan as secretary to Colonel Buck, and told that the newspapers were all crying for an interview with him.

At first he looked puzzled and gave a quizzical scratch to his forehead. Suddenly he exploded in a loud burst of laughter that caused the mocking bird to cease singing and scared away the bees. His sides undulated in seismic turmoil and his shoulders continued to shake for several minutes.

"Is dat it?" he said, wiping the tears of laughter from his cheeks. "Is dat it? Lordy, honey, who dat bin foolin' wid you? Who dat done tote you 'Ise gwine on wid Kunnel Buck'?"

Uncle Remus was informed that the people were construing his appointment seriously, and this caused him to laugh again.

"Uh, uh, honey; dem folks don't know me. I ain't gwine pester wid no politics, let lone wid dem dar 'publicans; kase I hear Marjone John read outen de bible whar it say 'Woe to de 'publicans an' to de scribes.' Ain't gwine kute me meddlin' wid dem folks, let lone bein' one er dem dar scribes."

"Uh, uh, honey; you hear me; dese here politics same ez prickly pears—if dey once gits in you dey ain't no gettin' 'em out er der keep er workin' an' er workin' outen arter while you ain't no mo' count dan dat sick kitten."

Uncle Remus was asked if he had received any offer from Colonel Buck on the question of the Japanese appointment. "How come Ise gwine ter git any invitashun lac dat?" he replied. "I ain't got Kunnel Buck in de fur side er his head an' I ain't got no mo' polices in me dan Erer Fox had fire in his heels dat day when de critters shawed off fo' Miss Meadows an' de gals."

The old man then started in to give the account of the exploits of the critters before Miss Meadows an' de gals, but he was interrupted with another question as to what he would do if called upon to go to Japan.

"Honey, I tell you I ain't studiyin' 'bout dat Kunnel Buck, an' I don't know nuffin' tall 'bout what bear dat name 'nuffin' hit be er buck rabbit er buckeye. 'What's mo', I ain't got no livin' use fer dem people wid pig tails hangin' down dey backs, kase I seed dat dar yellow man what puts de shine on collars an' cuffs an' I know w'at outlandish fo'ks dey is."

"Don't let 'em pester wid yer, hon. de old man continued. 'Ise gwine ter stay right here whar fried chicken comes wid de axin', an' I ain't gwine fool 'roun' wid dese here 'publicans an' sinners.'"

It was midnight. There was the busy click of instruments, which told the preparation for the morning's paper. Messenger boys were dashing in and out, and an excited reporter had just brought in a thrilling story.

The iron door of the elevator was thrown open, and a peculiar individual with a long curly coat, and an unkempt beard stepped in. There was a trace of forgotten refinement in his face which was seamed with dissipation. He stumbled up to one of the men.

"I shay, ole man, will you fix it for me—hic—ain't know no poetry, hic—s all. Want it punctuated; want the marks—the proper marks, you know."

The man took from his coat pocket a sheet of faded paper. He was referred to the night editor, and made the some peculiar request in the same disjointed way.

He fell into the hands of the proof-readers. "Want a comma there," he said, placing a trembling finger at the end of one line. "S'right, all of it right."

The proofreader read the verse aloud: "The same fond mother bent at night, O'er each fair sleeping brow; She had each folded flower in sight—Where are those dreamers now?"

Where the verse came from; what the man meant or where he came from, no one knew. He seemed satisfied when the lines were punctuated, and stumbled from the office.

[Noah in a New Light.

From the Detroit Free Press. "The use of electricity," said Bilkins, "doesn't seem to be such a modern idea, after all."

"How is that?" asked Wilkins.

"Well, you see, Noah must have used the ark light."

'WAY DOWN IN DIXIE LAND

A PLEASANT TRIP TO THE COTTON BELT—THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Its Development; by the Enterprise of the S. A. L.—Jersey Editors Take an Inexpensive Outing.

Perth Amboy (N. J.) Chronicle.

Some two months since the Seaboard Air Line, running from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., invited a number of the editors of New Jersey papers, with or without their wives, to take a trip over their lines as far as Charlotte, N. C. The excursion was to last from March 29 to April 4.

Mr. Frank A. Heywood, editor of Southern Progress, and a most genial and companionable gentleman, made all arrangements, chaperoned the party and safely landed them on the return trip in Baltimore.

The party, about forty in number, of which a representative of the Chronicle was one, left Baltimore Monday evening, March 29, at about seven o'clock, on the Bay Line steamer Virginia.

The cuisine of these steamers is well known among travelers throughout the length and breadth of the land and that of the Virginia sustained the reputation.

A pleasant night's sail brought us in sight of Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. The magnificent hotels, the Hygeia and Chamberlain, both at the water's edge, made a very impressive sight and added much to the natural beauties of the place. After breakfasting at the Hygeia the editors, etc., were privileged to go about and enjoy the points of interest.

Fortress Monroe, the Hampton school, the Soldiers' Home and cemetery, the navy yard and many other places proved attractive to the many were loath to leave. These points of interest will be described more in detail in future papers, as to do it now would make this article prolix for the reader and too long for the compositor.

From Old Point the boat Norfolk was taken and we crossed historic Hampton Roads to Norfolk, a ride of about fifty minutes.

The afternoon was spent in Norfolk, and at 8:45 that evening we gathered at the S. A. L. station in Portsmouth.

Here the S. A. L. management had placed at our disposal two sleeping cars which were attached to the regular train and we whisked from Portsmouth in Virginia, to Charlotte in North Carolina, a distance of about 350 miles, in a night, while we slept—uneasily.

Here the Southern Manufacturers' Club had made arrangements for our entertainment. We found a most comfortable and southern style, with the spirit of true genuine southern hospitality. We were given to understand that we were well known editors, considered representative of New Jersey's editorial ability, and wielders of the public mind. All of which goes to show that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Carriages were at the station, ten or more, and one or more members of the club to go with each carriage. The town was to be ours and all that was therein during our stay. We were to come and go as our sweet will and all that was inside of everybody and about everything.

Charlotte is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, located in the center of the cotton belt. It has all the accessories of a modern city. It is a most enterprising city. Life, activity and industry can be seen on every hand. Large cotton mills are in and about the city. Here all the fabrics of which cotton is a component, are manufactured. A large amount of northern capital and a large number of northern manufacturers have seen the advantages of manufacturing where the raw material is raised and have moved to this locality. The effect has been a great advance. The city has grown from 8,000 to 20,000 in four years.

To aid in this growth, they have a club of business men known as the Southern Manufacturers' club, having club rooms in the heart of the city. This club proved to be what every association of such a character should be, an organized effort to call the attention of outsiders to the natural advantages and improvements of the town.

They took the members of our party to the compress, where bales of cotton are compressed small enough for foreign shipment; to the cotton seed mill, where all the cotton seed is obtained from the cotton, being oil and fertilizer, leaving nothing for waste, to the mills where cotton prints, cotton yarns, and other cotton products are obtained. Not content with that, they prepared a grand reception for us in the evening, at their club rooms. The beauty, culture and fashion of Charlotte were there. A fine collation was spread and some grand vocal selections rendered. Dancing was indulged in by some, and others enjoyed themselves at billiards, pool and other pastimes.

We were thoroughly convinced that in the Southern Manufacturers' Club we had found an idealistic organization, and a thought of the struggling Board of Trade and the deceased Tax-payers' association of Perth Amboy and we wondered whether or not our business men could realize what a blessing such an organization might prove.

But we had to leave Charlotte Wednesday morning about five o'clock, so with many regrets at the parting we were compelled to say good night and good bye, and return to our berths in our sleepers.

We had had our eyes opened and our understanding enlightened by what we had seen. So different from what we had expected, such cordial hospitality and such business activity, were a revelation to us. We rejoiced to see such things, and trust that the city may continue to grow, as it certainly deserves.

Bright and early Wednesday morning we were off for Southern Pines. On the road we stopped for breakfast at the hotel at Hamlet, a small station on the line of the road. Here was another revelation. It was a sumptuous feast. Beginning with fruit, running along with chicken, quail on toast, etc., to buckwheat cakes and maple syrup and a good clear. All for the small sum of 25 cents. Will the reader wonder that the editor forgot his hat in the excitement of the roay minutes of sumptuous feasting, and almost missed the train by going back for it?

Mr. Heywood told us about a man who once went home after one of these S. A. L. excursions, and wrote up thirty-five columns about it, thirty-three of which were taken up with a description of what he had to eat. We

were asked not to take up our valuable time and space in that manner, but we think that breakfast and that hotel proprietor at Hamlet worthy of more than passing notice. We shall always insist that our train stop there going and coming, no matter what the hour.

After breakfast we journeyed on to Southern Pines, where we were inadvertently overlooked by reason of being expected from the north two hours later than the time of our arrival from the south. From the station we sauntered over to the Piney Woods Inn, passing the hotel Benzine and other notable places. Southern Pines is a winter resort, and especially healthful and health-giving to those having rheumatism, weak lungs or kindred afflictions.

In the afternoon we took a trolley ride to Pinehurst, a new settlement, and were the guests of Mr. J. W. Tufts, whose energy and money have made Pinehurst. It is a very interesting place and well worthy a visit by any one going that way. Mr. Tufts within a year and a half has built a town and trolley road leading to it.

In the evening mine host, St. John of the Piney Woods Inn, had provided for his guests a very interesting programme, consisting of songs, recitations and dances by a number of colored people. All was in the old plantation style and provoked much merriment. Mr. St. John is a very capable hotel man. For a summer resort he has an ant farm, Port Jersey at a place called High Point in Sussex county, New Jersey. He is continually catering to the interest and wishes of his guests and as he has had much experience in the hotel line it is a well established fact that his guests are well cared for in every way.

We found in Southern Pines, large acreages of fruit, including peaches, pears, grapes and the like. These grow very easily here and are paying crops. They get into the northern markets from a month to six weeks earlier than the northern grown fruit. Land is very cheap. Some is very good and some is very poor. All is easily worked.

Friday we again took up our journey and in company with a number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh, who had come to Southern Pines to meet us, we traveled on to Raleigh. Here we were met by Mayor Russ and others of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. We were taken to the State museum and other points of interest in the city. As we did not arrive until about five o'clock in the evening there was not much opportunity for us to see many things before nightfall. We found the people of Raleigh as we had found those of Charlotte, hospitable to the highest degree. In the evening Governor and Mrs. Russell honored us with a reception at the executive mansion. We found the Governor a kindly, pleasant gentleman, and he and his good wife certainly did all in their power to make us feel welcome to the State of North Carolina. The reception was entirely informal. "For," said Mrs. Russell, "you have been traveling almost a week." Here vocal music interested and entertained us, together with his prompt speeches. A collation was served, dainty and tempting, and we returned to our hotel, the Yarbrough, feeling that we had indeed been highly honored in being considered representative Jerseymen worthy a reception by fellow citizens representing our sister State, North Carolina.

The State museum at Raleigh is well worth a visit. Here are displayed specimens of all the products of the old North State. Stones more precious than diamonds. Gold, silver, iron, granite, in fact, specimens too numerous to mention. Game, fish, birds, woods, grains, etc. In fact, anyone desiring to ascertain the resources of the State and the locality in which anything can be found, should first visit this museum. Not the least interesting sight was a section of an old tree, showing an opossum's nest in a hole and a half dozen young ones running about the tree in all positions, a most delightful exhibit of the taxidermist's art. In fact, so realistic was it that the ladies, thinking the animals alive, were at first afraid.

Saturday morning, many of the party were driven about Raleigh to various points of interest. Raleigh and Charlotte are both blessed with well-made macadam roads of which their people make great boast.

A Sincere American.

From Chicago Times-Herald, April 9. Mrs. Michael Davitt returned yesterday from St. Joseph, Mich., where she went with her three children to visit her father, for several years residing there. Mr. Davitt met his family at the station and the party drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, 378 Oak street.

During the day, to the friends who informally called, Mr. Davitt talked in his characteristically picturesque way to many topics, having only cordial and hopeful words to say of the political situation in Ireland, believing that reunion of all parties devoted to home rule is assured at no distant day. Mr. Davitt told one story of peculiar interest to Americans. "When I was returning from Australia," he said, "the crisis was on between the United States and England, over Venezuela and foreign monarchical intrusion on the American continent. A number of the passengers were Americans, but their revolutionary ancestors, if they had any, must have been Tories, so devoted were they of true national self-respect. The policy of Washington, Jefferson and Madison had one champion. He was known as 'the young man from Chicago.' Without bravado, in excellent English and with manifest store of historical and international knowledge, he upheld the American position so effectively that the spurious Americans were gradually compelled to range themselves behind him. The 'young man from Chicago' was Carter H. Harrison, today Mayor of Chicago."

Mr. Davitt and his family took an evening train for Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Davitt's birthplace. Mr. Davitt removed his home from Ireland to London last year, the more conveniently to discharge his parliamentary duties, but the winter in London proved injurious to the health of his wife and children, for whose benefit he is making the trip to California. They will remain there for a year or two. Mr. Davitt will return to London promptly, but will visit his family at Oakland next autumn, while parliament is "up."

The Journal has been charged with advocating Bourbon Democracy. That brand of Democracy is like another brand. It is best unmixed, and we plead guilty to the soft impeachment.—Winston New Daily.

THE Commercial and Farmers Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	15,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	5,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, C. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. R. Battle, R. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President. F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis, J. A. Briggs, Thos. H. Crowder, F. O. Moring, J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 551, from United States banking laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

HARRIS' LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it: "MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

SOLD BY

J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY

Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water; Trade Supplied.

WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you

cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

M. ROSENTHAL.

\$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

- 2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.
- 1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month50
WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.



FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The editor of The Tribune is out of the city, engaged on a business matter relating to this paper. In his absence, it may be well enough to state that he is responsible for everything he says, whether in the editorial columns of The Tribune or elsewhere.

THE TAX ON RETAILERS.

A correspondent asks to be informed through the columns of The Tribune if a license tax of fifty dollars is imposed on retail liquor dealers and if it applies to manufacturers selling their own products.

The question is not so easy to answer as one might suppose. Auditor Ayer says that he has received a great many letters making the same inquiry; but that he has been unable to answer it satisfactorily. He studies the liquor tax section day by day with the regularity of clock work; but so far from getting any light on the subject, he finds the law involved in the deep darkness of obscurity.

The liquor law of 1895 was plain enough. It imposed the usual tax on retailers, but exempted manufacturers of wine and spirits from payment of tax for the privilege of selling their own products in quantities not less than a quart at the place of manufacture or within one hundred yards thereof. But the act of 1897 is not plain enough; it is not plain at all. Like man, it is fearfully and wonderfully made, and there never has been an auditor in North Carolina astute enough to unravel its mysteries. It taxes retailers fifty dollars every six months; but as to the exemption—and it seems that the legislature intended to make some kind of exemption—the language of the act is incomprehensible. Without question it will have to go to the courts for construction. If it should be decided that the legislature intended to follow the language of previous revenue acts, it would be an easy matter; but if it should be held that our lawmakers were striking out on original lines, then the court would have a tangled thread indeed to straighten out.

A TRAITOR IN THE CAMP.

In an article in these columns a few days ago, The Tribune, in its plain way of saying things, severely criticized the bill introduced in the Senate by William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, to confiscate certain large industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of armor plates for war ships. The New York Press follows up our remarks with an editorial on the same line, which we quote with pleasure:

"It is time, we believe, for the State of New Hampshire, and especially for the Republican party therein, to take notice of the persistent and desperate misrepresentation by its senior senator of the sentiment of one and the principles of the other. For a long time the course of William E. Chandler has been scarcely discernible in its direction from that of the most revolutionary representatives of the Bryanite States. With the introduction of his bill for the confiscation of the Bethlehem and Carnegie armor plants his course is merged in theirs—if, indeed, it does not go beyond it.

The question of the profits, past, present or future, of these concerns is the least of those involved in the issue raised by this radically socialistic pro-

posed legislation. Great gains have been made by these concerns at the price which they have been paid of \$550 a ton, and large gains would be made at the price at which they are now ready to contract of \$400 a ton. But, if the government thinks this latter price immoderate, it is neither in law nor fact driven to pay it. It can take the course open to every party, public or private, to a commercial transaction, of going elsewhere for its goods. It can erect its own plant. It can take advantage of the offer of a company rival to these to supply the armor plate required. The price is only \$240 a ton, provided a twenty-year monopoly is conceded and payment stipulated in gold coin. But far better might it take the course—extreme to us under Republican rule, but usual in many other countries, and practiced in Mr. Cleveland's first administration—of going abroad for the fulfillment of its requirements than to set, or to attempt to set, this monstrous precedent of spoliation—the confiscation of munitions of war in time of peace. We say attempt to set, for Senator Chandler's bill provides not at all for the 'due process of law' without which no American citizen can be deprived of his property. It nullifies itself by provision for the taking first and the process after. For this process is indicated in the reference of the despoiled citizen to the Court of Claims. The bill of rights allows no such cart-and-horse harnessing as this.

It is scarcely necessary to point out into what a truculent tyranny legislation of this sort would deform and abort the institutions built by freemen for freemen's governance. For if the government is to begin at the confiscation of the plant of any contractor whose price it finds unreasonable, it can logically stop nowhere. It is fairness bound to despoil every tent-maker and barracks builder whom the quartermaster or commissary reports as extortionate in his charges.

But the measure is more abhorrent undoubtedly in its political tendency than its legal bearing. To crush this spawn of European slums, these forbidden notions of the misappropriation of private property for public uses, we fought a fight in this country last fall such as we never fought before. We won it, and the whole world rejoiced in our victory. There can only be a short shrift and a long rope for the traitor in our camp who seeks to rob us of the fruits of our triumph. Such a one is William E. Chandler, whose Republicanism has been long in doubt, but whose bare loyalty to our institutions is now more than impugned. We commend his case to the attention of his betrayed constituents.

KEEPING FAITH AS TO SILVER.

President McKinley, by his appointment of commissioners to an international monetary conference, says the Mail and Express, has given another striking assurance of Republican good faith in dealing with the silver question. The pledge of the St. Louis platform to promote an international agreement in the interest of bimetalism and the cordial sympathy of the Republican party for every practical movement in that direction are forcibly demonstrated by the President's prompt and statesman-like action in the present instance.

These commissioners are appointed in accordance with the act of March 3d, "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetalism." They are empowered to approach other governments with overtures for an international conference to consider the general question of monetary standards. Their work will be tentative in character, and while it cannot commit this government to any specific line of action, it will be an assurance to other countries of our readiness to co-operation in any undertaking looking to the larger use of silver in money measures.

In selecting these commissioners President McKinley has been conspicuously liberal to the leaders of the free-silver movement in this country. Senator Wolcott, who has been named as one member of the commission, is a zealous and powerful advocate of bimetalism upon the basis of international agreement. He represents the conservative sentiment of the silver cause, while ex-Vice-President Stevenson, one of his colleagues, stands for the radical impulses of the movement, and would favor free coinage in this country without waiting for the co-operation of other governments. These gentlemen, together with Gen. Paine, of Massachusetts, who has been chosen as the third member, constitute a

commission which is thoroughly representative. It possesses ability, character and dignity of the highest order, and its composition is eminently fair and free of partisan color.

The appointment of this commission is commendable in every way. It is capable of rendering important service to the government in the search for a durable solution of the coinage problem, and it affords convincing proof that the administration desires to do exactly the right thing by the free silver interest.

THE GREEKS AND THE TURKS.

The probability—we might say certainty—that there will soon be open war between Greece and Turkey, makes the situation of the forces that will be engaged in deadly conflict a very interesting subject to all spectators of momentous current events. In the following article, copied from the New York Sun, the strength and position of the rival forces appear quite clearly:

A glance at the relative positions occupied by the Ottoman and Greek forces on the Macedonian frontier, leads to some interesting conclusions.

The Turkish bases in Macedonia may be regarded as Salonica, at the head of the gulf of that name, and Monastir, a considerable distance northwest. These two points are connected by rail, and there is no other railroad till the Greek side of the frontier is reached. There a railroad starts from the Greek base at Volo, on the Gulf of Volo, the shorter branch running up to Larissa, the well-known Greek camp, and the longer going westerly to Trikala, another Greek position of importance, and thence nearer the frontier, to Kalabaka.

On all the roads and passes between these two railroads, which may be roughly put as from sixty to ninety miles apart, in their windings, there are camps or detached posts. The region is mountainous, the Pindus chain forming the backbone of the peninsula, and ranges thence diverging to the Aegean Sea, with others up and down the coast or at various angles thereto.

The Turks have posts or outposts on the coast, south of Salonica, at Kara, Katerina, and several minor points, notably at Platamona, close to the boundary line. In the interior many points are occupied, the main camp of Edhem Pasha being at Ellassona, with an advance post at Eleutherokhor, on the boundary.

It may be said, in general, that the Greek position, were the forces equal, would appear the stronger. In order to hold Epirus the Turks have to keep a part of their troops west of the lofty Pindus range, where Janina is an important point; while the force at Grevena also has mountains on either flank, communication apparently not being very easy with the main camp at Ellassona, and, finally, this latter has ranges of mountains between it and the coast. There is the offset that the Turkish flanks are secure and their communications with their bases invulnerable. But the Greeks have their railroad nearer their camp in Thessaly, the base at Volo is nearer, and the Thessalian plain allows easier concentration against some one of the Turkish commands. Beyond the Pindus range, their extreme western post, at Arta, on the coast, can have the aid of their naval forces.

But the Greeks unfortunately cannot put into the field as many troops as the Turks, and the loss of Volo as their base, through blockade of the powers or otherwise, would undermine their whole line. One important road runs nearly due south from Larissa, its junction with the road from Eleutherokhor and other Turkish points, as well as from Trikala, being at Pharsala. Thence it crosses the Othrys Mountains to Lamia and Thermopylae, and so on to Thebes and Athens.

Thus, in the contingency spoken of, coupled with a Turkish advance, or in that of the successful Turkish occupation of Thessaly, there would hardly be a rallying point north of Thebes.

However, as things now are, the advantages of railway, roads, and short distance from the coast base are with the Greeks.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN.

The following is taken from the Statesville Landmark:

A Raleigh correspondent writes under date of the 6th:

Secretary Barnes, of the State Farmers' Alliance, issues an address to that order today, in which he says the most critical time in its history has arrived and that the trouble comes from within. It is plain that

the membership is greatly reduced. He says his work has not been non-partisan and that owing to politics proper attention was not given to industrial enterprises and that the shoe factory has done nothing yet.

This then is the end of Our Noble Order—we say the end, because there is no need to talk about breathing upon this valley of dry bones and restoring life to them. It is the end of an organization which might have been useful, if it had been organized and managed by honest men for legitimate purposes; but those who instituted it and directed its course from the beginning never had any idea beyond feathering their own nests, and we do them the justice to say that with singular success they have accomplished their end, while their dupes have nothing to show for the fees and assessments they have paid. The Landmark felicitates itself that it saw the end from the beginning. Any one who will recall the history of the Alliance from its inception, and along with it this paper's statements, all along, of the plans of its promoters and our prophecies as to the outcome, will realize that we were never mistaken for a moment in our judgment about it. We have often seemed harsh but the result proves that we were always right.

The play is ended—ring down the curtain.

COLOSSAL HUMBUG.

Senator Pritchard is not much of a civil service enthusiast, but it may be incidentally remarked that there are not very many of that kind in the Republican party just now. It goes mightily against their grain to see Democrats holding Federal jobs while there are so many Republicans not only willing, but anxious to relieve them. This has cropped out pretty distinctly in the discussions in the House of Representatives and in the Senate where some of the stalwart Democrats have been of the opinion of the system by characterizing it as a colossal humbug.

Senator Pritchard didn't so characterize it, but he is "agin" it all the same, and as far as his influence goes is doing all he can to knock the pins from under it. A Washington dispatch to the Raleigh Tribune quotes him as saying that he would be very much surprised if the Senate investigation, which begins tomorrow, does not result in "a radical change of the whole system." Of course they must find fault with something, but the cause of many of the removals and appointments made during the last administration and in the widening of the scope of the act to cover places which they will contend were never originally contemplated. They must do something for the army of retainers who are waiting outside the crib, and the only way they can do it by breaking the civil service "colossal humbug," and they will not surprise anyone very much when they do—Wilmington Star.

The Star quotes the expression, "colossal humbug," as though it did not care to give its endorsement to the fight that is being made upon the civil service monstrosity; but the Star in its heart despises the un-American system that has been built up in this country under the name of civil service, and would be glad to see the whole thing scattered to the four winds of the heaven, although it would doubtless sympathize with its Democratic friends who might have to let go their pull on the public patronage feast.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

Swan Quarter, N. C., April 12, 1897.

The letter published in the Tribune of April 8th instant, headed "Honor to Whom Honor is Due," from Burroughs, N. C. I write to say I heartily endorse so far as it refers to the Hon. John B. Respass, and also what it says about Mr. Wheeler Martin's Republicanism and party zeal, which, I think, can be vouched for. Mr. Martin was unanimously nominated for presidential elector last May at the Congressional convention, which met in Edenton, N. C., but afterwards withdrew his name for reasons known to himself. The congressional executive committee then appointed Mr. Respass candidate for presidential elector.

Mr. Martin is an intelligent gentleman, a good Republican, and I am not a successful lawyer. I do not think the writer of that letter exaggerates at all when he says Mr. Respass made a thorough canvass of the district making fifty-three speeches. He has never allowed the Republican banner to trail in the dust in eastern North Carolina. It has been told that the late Major L. C. Latham once said John B. Respass could speak in the open air thirty days in succession without having his voice affected. He has been blessed with physical and mental powers and has used them preaching Republican principles to the people with greater effect than any other man of the First congressional district. He has done more hard campaigning, with less thanks and appreciation than any other man in the district in North Carolina. The original white Republicans of eastern Carolina were run off from their homes during the civil war and kept from their families two and three years. They have remained Republicans since with them, and in the lead, for principle. When they have been vilified and looked upon with infamy Respass has been ready to defend them.

A veteran of the Grand Old party, it is hoped that the party he loves so well and for which he has made so many sacrifices and fought so valiantly for, will not lose all gratitude for the honor and appreciation by refusing him the place he is seeking under the national government. Respectfully,
A REPUBLICAN.

GOVERNOR TAKES A HAND

IN MATTERS AT HIS HOME IN WILMINGTON.

Fred. B. Rice Probably His Own Successor as Treasurer of the City—Other Local Items.

Wilmington, N. C., April 15.—Instead of leaving this city night before last, as expected, the Governor stayed over till yesterday morning. During the time the city was honored with the august presence, the local Republican leaders conferred with him to see why his orders were not obeyed by certain of the aldermen regarding the election of a city clerk and treasurer and city attorney, and it is furthermore rumored that one of the recalcitrant aldermen had been ordered to appear before the Mayor, but said alderman went not. It is believed the election of a city clerk and treasurer will be held over again by the aldermen at their May meeting. It is said three votes are irrevocably pledged to Mr. Fred. B. Rice and a fourth vote is in the previous election. Alderman Keith, Democrat, voted for Rice in addition to the three votes mentioned. Keith was closeted with the Governor for some time yesterday, and perhaps his vote may be changed in case the election is held over again. If so, Struthers would be elected.

The "airship" has been proven to be the star Alpha Orionis which can be seen every evening about 8 o'clock. When this star sets it does so with a celerity most astonishing. This quality of its starship has given rise to the reports of its being an "airship."

Wilmington is to be suitably represented at Nashville during the exposition to be held there next month. A mammoth exhibit of rice, garden truck, fish, etc., is to be prepared and shipped to the Seaboard Air Line building on the exposition grounds.

Eli C. Davis, who was stabbed by Sandy Paine yesterday, is reported out of danger.

"Gladiator," the play to be given by local talent for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross, is to be presented Friday evening, April 23d, in the opera house. Mrs. Du Brut Cutlar, Jr., will appear in the title role. The other members of the cast are: Messrs. George Elliott, Thomas H. Wright, W. F. Robertson, James H. Cowan, Seymour Merrill, W. N. Atkinson, Beverly Mason and Misses Dena Angel and Cammie Lord.

Mr. Du Brut Cutlar, Sr., is in a precarious condition, the result of a second paralytic stroke. Several Germans are booked for after Easter. The L'Arioso Club gives one Thursday night, and L'Agile Cottillon Club one on the night following.

Late last night little 4-year-old Johnny McRae and a shoe button caused somewhat of a sensation. It appears that the shoe button in some inexplicable manner found lodgment in Master McRae's nostril, much to the discomfort of that young gentleman, and to the terror of his mamma. With the assistance of Dr. W. C. Galloway, the button was extricated with much difficulty. Hereafter extra precautions will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disagreeable experience. The little boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. McRae, of No. 314 Hanover street.

And now it is said the C. F. and Y. V. road may be purchased by the Southern Railroad Company.

Straw hats are beginning to bloom. Several have been seen on the thoroughfare recently.

Strawberries are being retailed here at 15 cents per quart. The supply is large.

Australasian Union.

New York Sun.

We referred the other day to some of the principles embodied in the Australasian constitution by the convention now sitting at Adelaide. Further information on the subject has since come to hand, and we are able to compare in several important particulars the proposed federal organic law with the corresponding systems of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

It will be remembered that our federal constitution was never submitted directly to a popular vote. After being framed by the Philadelphia convention, and eventually adopted by them, the constitution of the Dominion of Canada, officially set forth in the British North American act, originally took the form of a series of resolutions passed by the so-called Quebec conference, which met Oct. 10, 1864.

These resolutions were never submitted to the people directly, but were referred to the colonial legislatures, and were accepted by those of Canada (which then comprised Quebec and Ontario), of New Brunswick, and of Nova Scotia, but were rejected by those of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, although Prince Edward Island eventually entered the confederation. The refusal of the colonial government of Nova Scotia to allow the people of that province to vote upon the federal constitution provoked great indignation, and the opponents of the measure found an eloquent spokesman in Mr. Joseph Howe, who went to London for the purpose of arguing against the passage of the British North American act. He regards the Australasian constitution, on the other hand, every pre-arranged and taken to secure for it deliberate discussion and the direct adhesion of the people. The members of the Adelaide convention were not designated by the several colonial legislatures, but were chosen by the popular vote. The proceedings are not secret, as were those of our Philadelphia convention, and, moreover, after the first draft has been completed, it is to be published and the convention is to adjourn for sixty days. During the interval the instrument will be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny, and when the convention reassembles, it will consider what amendments may be needed. The organic law finally adopted by this body will be referred, not to the colonial legislatures, but directly to the electors for ratification or rejection. The preliminary labors of the convention are likely to be over by the middle of May, and that body will re-assemble by the middle of July. It is possible that the verdict of the electors may be pronounced in August. At all events, it seems certain that the question of Australasian federation will be settled one way or the other during the present year.

There has been observed at Adelaide the same conflict of interests between the large States and the small States which for a time proved an obstacle to union in the case of the Dominion of

Canada, and in that of the United States. At the Quebec conference the small provinces were overruled, and the North American act, consisting of the time of union, of seventy-two members—twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, twelve each from Manitoba, Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Philadelphia convention of 1787, on the other hand, the small states had their representation in the Senate secured. With respect to this matter the Adelaide convention will be guided largely, it is believed, by the Sydney convention of 1891, and credited to Sir Samuel Griffith, chief justice of Queensland. That bill proposed that the federal parliament should consist of two houses, of the lower house being apportioned according to population, but each its inhabitants being entitled to eight seats in the Adelaide convention, three, namely, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, determined upholders of the American principle, while the most populous colonies—Victoria and New South Wales—are believed to be firmly opposed to an arrangement which would give one-third of the population of Australia the power to overrule the remaining two-thirds. As a matter of fact, however, there is much less difference of respect of population between Victoria, Wales and West Australia, than there was in 1789 between Virginia and Rhode Island. Moreover, if we read the history of the Australasian colonies, we shall see no reason to assume that the large states would be politically grouped on one side, and the small states on the other. Victoria and New South Wales are far more likely to take opposite sides than to co-operate, and their division would reduce the inequalities of population. It is the difference in the political aims and the political temperaments of these large provinces that is mainly responsible for the frustration of Australasian federation up to the present time.

When the resolutions of the Quebec conference had been accepted by the Legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia they were incorporated in an act of the British Parliament. In like manner it is provided that the constitution, framed at Adelaide, shall have been accepted by the people of three of the Australasian colonies it shall be presented for imperial endorsement. A union, nevertheless, of South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania would scarcely answer any of the ends contemplated by the federationists. From the view-point of federal revenue the inclusion of both of the two industrial and most populous colonies—Victoria and New South Wales—seems indispensable. We repeat, however, that one or both of them may reject the constitution, if the three smaller colonies represented at Adelaide should insist upon equality of representation in the federal Senate. Should all of the five colonies agree upon a scheme of federal government to be promptly established by the British Parliament, and, after it became operative, it is probable that Queensland, and New Zealand would not desire to remain outside of the union, although they have declined to send delegates to the present convention. It will be remembered that neither Prince Edward Island nor British Columbia could resist the impulse toward Canadian unification, although Newfoundland has withstood it to this day. The centrifugal tendency also proved too strong for North Carolina and Rhode Island after our federal government had been organized.

HIS BETTER SEVEN-EIGHTHS.

A Kentucky Editor's Leading Article on His Wife's Merits.

Hazel Green Herald.

Many of my friends have asked me, and a few strangers had the curiosity to write and inquire, "Why is it that you always speak of your wife as your better 7/8?" In this brief article I will endeavor to explain, and I use the personal pronoun that the readers of the Herald will the better understand me. In Christian fortitude she is as a fortress capable of withstanding any fusillade of snide criticism, and many unguarded raps in comparison. Her faith is that of a healthy tree in full foliage and fruit; mine like a tree blasted, with an occasional sprout that lends hope of fruition, but so frail and enervated that it withers at once. As a neighbor she embodies those qualities expressed in the words of the Master: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you." I am content to do by him as well as he has done by me, and too frequently far short of that standard. As nurse she is a Sister of Charity reared in the Garden of Gethsemane or in a nunnery of Nazareth, shedding sweet sunshine through the sick room; I both impatient and irascible. Endowed with the most superhuman energy, she is the type of the busy bee. I am not so enriched, am too frequently a drone of disappointment. The day is never so dark but the bright light beyond beckons her on as a beacon of hope; despondency darkens my vision, and she shines from my midst, inspiring me to the future night show. Thus in all the nobler attributes of life she towers above me as the forest pine above the stunted fig bush. During a continuous companionship of over twenty-two years I have been sensible to these superior qualities, and I have been always honest enough to say so. She combines characteristics quintuple in quality, and in her affections assumes the place of mother, wife, sister, friend. All in all she is the apple of my eye, my best beloved in whom I am well pleased. Such is my wife as I see her and have known her all these years. She condones my faults, finds excuses for my errors, sympathizes with me in sorrow, and strengthens me in adversity. Hence I say, "Your better 7/8," such she will ever be to me!

Judge Adams telegraphed the attorneys in the asylum cases yesterday that he would reach Raleigh tomorrow and render his decision then. Mr. Harris telegraphed it possible, since the attorneys were anxious for the case to come before the Supreme Court before the appeals from the Twelfth district are called, Tuesday.

The tax case was ably argued before the Supreme Court yesterday by Messrs. A. C. Ayers, Jno. W. Hines, J. C. L. Harris and Chas. C. Hargrave. The argument was completed yesterday afternoon, but the decision will probably not be handed down before Tuesday.

MR. F. E. HEGE'S WORK

As Director of Poultry Division State Experiment Station.

WHAT A CANADIAN PAPER SAYS

MANY THINGS TO INTEREST VISITORS AT THE POULTRY YARDS.

An Incubator of 300 Eggs to Hatch Tomorrow—An Army of Chicks—The Value of the Poultry Division.

In a recent issue of "Farming," a standard periodical published at Toronto, Canada, there appears an able article of considerable length, entitled "Poultry Keeping for Profit," written by Mr. Frank E. Hege, of this city, the efficient manager of the poultry division of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

The same article has been published by Mr. Hege in bulletin form; but in this publication it makes an especially attractive appearance, as "Farming" is printed in regular magazine form, upon standard paper, and is profusely illustrated. At the head of the article is also an excellent likeness of Mr. Hege, who is, by the way, a man of quite a handsome appearance.

"Farming" circulates throughout Canada, and in many States of the Union, and Mr. Hege's article will doubtless read and very materially to the betterment of the State in favor of the poultry industry.

In the same issue of "Farming," there is a short article from the pen of John J. Lenton, poultry manager at George W. Vanderbilt's estate, near Asheville.

Mr. Lenton's subject is "Poultry Raising: Its Importance to the Farmer." He is a native of Canada, and has been in the United States only since 1895, when he came to Biltmore to take charge of Mr. Vanderbilt's poultry yard.

To those interested in chickens and other domestic fowls, a visit to the poultry yard at the State Experimental Farm would just now be especially interesting. Mr. Hege has quite a large variety of fowls, all of the most improved breeds; and there is a perfect army of young chickens hatched from incubators. The first brood was hatched about February 15th, and they are already more than half grown.

Mr. Hege has an incubator of a capacity of about 300 eggs, which is expected to hatch next Saturday.

In addition to the poultry yard, Mr. Hege has a variety of fine rabbits, which are right much of a show in themselves. All these are comfortably housed in families and are a pretty sight. From early boyhood, Mr. Hege has been an enthusiastic devotee to the raising of improved fowls, dogs, rabbits, etc., both domestic and wild.

"Farming," the agricultural magazine referred to above, in reviewing Mr. Hege's life, says, among other things, that "in November, 1895, Mr. Hege accepted the position of poultry manager of the newly-established poultry division of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, in which post he has been very successful. Mr. Hege is still a young man, having been born only in 1868, but he has established a continental reputation of which he may well be proud. He began breeding fowls when only fourteen years of age. His business was all worked up by himself from such a beginning as any boy of enterprise might make. His success ought to be an encouragement to our young Canadian boys to try to achieve similar results."

With this life-long experience, Mr. Hege is especially qualified for the responsible position of Director of the Poultry Division of the Experiment Farm, and has surrounded himself with the very best equipment obtainable, much of it is his own invention and make.

Rabbits, people, and visitors as well should not fail to visit the poultry yard and see for themselves what progress North Carolina is making in the direction of improved poultry raising and those citizens of the State interested in this work should make it a point to get a copy of Mr. Hege's bulletins on the results of experiments and treatises upon methods of poultry raising. They are obtainable for the asking, either in person or by mail.

THE MYSTIC MIDGETS.

Last Practice of the Liliputian Carnival of Nations.

The last rehearsal for the "Mystic Midgets" will be held tomorrow morning at 9:30, and after this everything will be in readiness to present to the people of Raleigh the first real play given in this city by the younger people. Everything is being done to make the play a success from an artistic standpoint, and it remains for the people of Raleigh to show their appreciation of the children's talent by coming out Monday and Tuesday nights. The costumes have arrived and are very beautiful, having been made under the special direction of Mr. Fred H. Decker, of New York.

All arrangements have been made to give the Midgets and the Fairies a hay ride on Easter Monday. The cast of characters is as follows: Prince, Ivey Lewis; Commodore, Graham Andrews; Uncle Sam, Hubert Haywood; John Bull, Albert Latta; Terrence McGinty, Granger Ashe; Rob Roy, Wilber Royster; Karl von Kraus, Rowan Rogers; Policeman, Hubert Hill; Spaniard, Edro Stamps; Italian, Nick West; Frenchman, Julian Sutherland; Major, Charles Watson; Russian, Lewis West; Indian, Henry Primrose; Chinaman, Talcott Brewer; Jap, Willie Pace; Two Little Coons, Ben Hardy and Willie Jones; Esquimo, Tom Landis; Ugly, the Ogre, Ben Lacy; Nick, Louis Ashby; Trick, Aubrey Baker; Pick, John McDonald; Stick, Will Ashby; Stick, John Mims; Quick, Raleigh Glass; Stinger, King of Insects, Tudor Hardy; Insects, Rob Latta; Percy Royster, Wilder Port, Rob Proctor, John Ray, Robert Waitt; Queen Titania, Belle Hay; Psyche, Mary Thompson; Thymite, Nancy Lee; Teddie Winks, Grace Sutherland; Butterfly Guards, Louise Gresham.

Belle Andrews, Emma Haywood, Isabelle Simmons, Sackie Latta and Gusta Landis; Archer Cadere, Miss Etta Perry, Miss Ellen King, Miss Jessamine Hings, Miss Annie Duncan, Miss Eliza Simmons and Miss Mary Andrews; Goldenrod, Margaret Boylan; Buttercup, Alline Young; Silversprays, Annie Harris; Violet, Ellen Durham; Two Little Tots, Essie Baker and Catherine Carpenter; Sparkle, Ellen Stronach; Everbright, Nellie Battle; Spottilla, Nannie Rogers; Rainbow, Mary McKimmon; Roseleaf, Ellen West; Goldenhue, Annie Root; Fairy Leaders, Miss Josie Brown and Miss Christine Busbee; Soloist to the Queen, Miss Kinsie Boylan; Esquimo Twin Brother, Lewis Smith; Extra Fairies, Lucy Andrews, Miriam Allen, Shannie Daniel, Lucy Haywood, Emily Higgs, Gertrude Landis, May Montague, Ella Simmons, Estell Ennis, Emily Lehman, Mary Sale Atkinson; Miss Nellie Shively, accompanist.

There is a rare treat in store and the people of the city should be sure to see the display of talent the city affords.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Serious Charge Against a Colored Teacher.

A colored man, B. F. King, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Mr. Harry Roberts, justice of the peace. It appears that this man King was teaching a school at Holly Springs. He came from Charlotte, and claimed to be a preacher as well as a school teacher. However, if the serious charge against him is true, he is far from being a good shepherd. He persuaded the parents of one of his pupils, a girl about 19, that she could acquire an education at less expense in Raleigh than she could at Holly Springs. He brought the girl to town and placed her at the home of an old colored woman named McSwain. Nearly every evening he would go out with the girl, until the suspicions of the old colored woman became aroused, which led to the discovery that compromising relations existed between King and the girl.

King also persuaded another damsel to come to Raleigh under false pretenses, and even went so far as to make a proposal of this nature to the 17-year-old sister of the first girl, but without success. King will be given a hearing before Justice Roberts Tuesday.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Mr. Polk Miller at the Opera House Last Night.

Mr. Polk Miller entertained a large and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music last night. The people gathered with the pleasant anticipation of an evening of royal entertainment, but these anticipations were even far more than realized in the series of typical plantation songs, dialect recitations and negro songs. His banjo playing was a rare treat, and the audience went wild with delight when he would tell, in his inimitable way many characteristic stories of the simple yet ever faithful darkey or accompany skillfully executed strains of the banjo with his ideal voice in some old-time plantation song.

Mr. Weathers and the primary department of Tabernacle Sunday school are to be commended for having induced Mr. Miller to re-visit Raleigh. And it is a pleasure to report that a snug little sum of money was turned into the school treasury after paying all expenses.

HAS HE ABSCONDED?

Editor of the State Rehebate Leaves for Parts Unknown.

What is the matter with the editor of the State Rehebate? The seventh issue appeared yesterday and at the head of the editorial columns was the following notice, signed by H. J. Dowell, manager:

"To our subscribers and friends we will say Mr. O. E. Winburn, editor of this paper, left this city Tuesday for parts unknown by us. And with the short notice we had of getting out the paper, we hope all imperfections will be overlooked. We will endeavor to improve its make-up and general appearance in the future."

The editor of the Rehebate was familiarly known among the boys as "Scrap," when he was at college, and his chums will be surprised to learn of his apparently sudden departure.

Still in the Race.

Mr. E. Allen, of Wake Forest, writes The Tribune as follows:

"I see in today's Tribune that I had withdrawn my petition for the post-office and had turned my endorsement over to Mr. Hall to defeat Mrs. Timberlake. This is a mistake. Please make correction in tomorrow's issue."

A Curious Experiment.

The Columbia State says: "Yesterday Manager Galloway, of the telephone exchange, wishing to speak to Manager Burt, the Western Union office in Charlotte, and the telephone offices being closed, arranged by a railroad wire so that a through telephone wire was connected for a few moments to the telephone exchange wires here and in Charlotte. Then he called up Manager Burt. He hardly expected to get an answer, inasmuch as a telephone wire was being used with only ordinary short distance transmitters, but Mr. Burt responded, and a satisfactory conversation was carried on for some time. The sound was conveyed almost as clearly as if the two telephone instruments had been located in the same city. Thus was sent first news of the wreck on the Southern. Manager Burt stated that he had just received his copy of The State and talked incidentally about the events happening here."

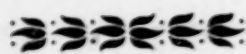
Norfolk-Brooklyn.

Norfolk, Va., April 15.—The Norfolk and Brooklyn clubs played an exciting game here today, the following result: Norfolk, 9; Brooklyn, 6.

The Projectoscope grows in popularity. The matinee yesterday afternoon was well attended and the exhibition last night was enjoyed by quite a number. The Projectoscope is truly a wonderful invention. Another matinee will be given this afternoon and again tomorrow, besides the exhibitions at night.

Major J. W. Wilson went to Morganton yesterday.

EASTER WEEK AT THE NEW STORE!



The Store will be beautifully decorated with Easter Lillies, Palms and Plants, and the Big Show Windows will have special displays. There is not a line in this announcement that isn't Brimful of money saving chances. A week to be remembered in retail merchandising



MILLINERY.

Grand Easter Exhibit of Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques, Turbans, Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes, Chiffons, Braids, Ornaments, Straw Hats in dress shapes. Walking Hats, Bicycle Hats, etc.

Embracing the largest and choicest collection of really desirable novelties.

EASTER LILLIES.

Growing Plants in full bloom delivered to any part of the city.

\$1.50

Points on Domestic Dry Goods

1 Case 4-4 Barker Bleaching, 1 Case 4-4 Androscoggin Bleaching, as long as same will last, not over 20 yards to a customer, for this Easter week.

5c.

Polar Corsets, 39c.
Ladies' Garters, 25c.
Men's Silk Scarfs, 12 1-2c.
Lad Leather Belts, 10c.
Linen Doyleys, per dozen 40c.
Cotton Crash, 3c.
Pearl Dress Buttons, 5c.
Feders Brush Skirt Protector, 9c.
Ladies' Silk Vests, 50c.
Fine Melba Lawns, 5c.

KID GLOVE SPECIAL.

Easter Kid Gloves, all Colors, all Sizes, White, Pearl Tans, Black, etc. All this week only 44c.

Points on Domestic Dry Goods

1 Case Shirting Prints, 3 1-2c.
Shirt Waist Styles, 3 3-4c.
40 inch Curtain Scrim 5c.
1 Case Grass Linen and Barred Muslin, richly worth 7 1/2c., only 5c.
India Linen Remnants 5c.

Ladies Bleached Vests, 5c.
Sample Shirt Waist, 25c.
Sample Shirt Waist, 69c.
All Linen towels, 5c.
Night Robes for Men, 37c.
Men's Gauze Shirts, 15c.
Hose Supporters, all kinds, 10c.
Ladies' all Silk Gloves, 25c.
Lad Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Colored Organdies and Dimity Stripes, 6 1-4c.

Sherwood Biggs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C.A. SHERWOOD & CO.

The Price of Our Security.

Atlanta Constitution.

What does it cost yearly to keep up the military and naval establishments of the Government?

In response to this question it is best to cite the figures of the past few years, beginning with the appropriation made by Congress in 1891. These figures disclose a lack of uniformity not only in the appropriation meted out to each establishment, but also in the favor which one establishment enjoys over the other. The following is the record for the past seven years, including the current one, which ends June 30, 1897:

Year.	Army.	Navy.
1891	\$68,308,560 05	\$26,138,123 48
1892	48,438,594 40	33,610,671 69
1893	60,489,683 53	24,952,998 18
1894	51,351,484 40	23,182,448 72
1895	55,296,320 84	26,726,732 69
1896	46,448,589 55	20,675,063 16
1897	58,173,358 40	22,206,612 01

Since 1891 the cost of maintaining the military establishment of the Government has amounted to the huge sum of \$339,505,591.17, while the cost of maintaining the naval establishment has amounted to only \$197,591,689.93, or just a little more than one-half.

There are many who contend that the Government is reckless in its appropriations to the military establishment, and that it actually pays out more in proportion to the size of its army than any other nation on the globe. A writer in the New York Sun gives a number of interesting citations from this point, from which a few are extracted. The numerical strength of our military establishment, according to the writer, consists of 2,500 officers and 25,000 men; and the cost of maintaining this equipment for the current year, as above shown, is \$58,173,358.40. As expensive as the luxury of keeping up such a small force is, in itself considered, it is all the more burdensome and extravagant in comparison with what European countries pay. At a cost of only \$74,721,000 for the year ending March 31, 1895, Great Britain maintained a regular army, numbering 7,496 officers and 147,851 men. What a vast difference in the cost of maintaining the two armies! Great Britain's establishment is almost six times as large as our own, and yet it costs only a trifle more. Still another fact which the writer points out is that a large detachment of the British army was engaged in active operations in Africa and elsewhere during the year, while the soldiers of the United States were quietly lying in the various forts and barracks throughout the Union. The writer goes on to say that the pay of our army is much larger than that of Great Britain, and that while he does not recommend a reduction of salaries, he does take occasion to say that numerous expenditures are made by our Government which would not be tolerated for a moment by British taxpayers. Without making any complaint against our army, which is no doubt equal in every respect save size to that of Great Britain, it seems that the writer's conclusion is a just one, viz: that our military establishment should either be increased to make it commensurate with its cost or else the cost should be reduced to make it commensurate with its size.

But what of other European countries? The German imperial army for 1895-6 numbered 22,618 officers and 562,000 men, together with 97,280 horses. The military establishment for that year cost \$112,386,456. In other words, for just twice the expense incurred by this Government Germany supported a force of men over twenty times the size of our army. France maintains a force even larger than Germany's. The French military establishment, including 600,000 men and officers, cost the republic \$130,234,000 for the year, ending March 31, 1896, which sum included the expenses of active campaigning in Madagascar and India.

English Capital in Mexican Mines.

Chihuahua, Mexico, April 15.—An English syndicate has secured an option on the iron ore mines of Durango and the recently discovered coal fields in this State. They propose to establish an immense iron foundry and rolling mill here. Charles Head, of the syndicate, is now forming the details for a concession for the proposed industry.

Met as Strangers.

Ruin—utter ruin—stared her in the face. "Insolent!" she muttered, and with a stonier glance passed on. It is undeniably the case that steadfast refusal to recognize misfortune is a necessary element in the development of savoir faire.

BEAUTIFUL

MILLINERY

MADAME BESSON,

Raleigh's Fashionable Milliner.

A magnificent line of charming and artistic headwear for the Spring Season now on exhibition.

The leaders of fashion in Raleigh buy their headwear from this store.

The ladies of Raleigh, and others, are invited to call at my millinery parlors and inspect my selected stock of Millinery.

Madame Besson,

111 Fayetteville Street.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

A CONSTANT NEWNESS!

The daily incoming of new things creates a constant newness and novelty in every part of this "Big Store." And now with the greatest collection of the newest and best goods you ever saw here, every department is ready for you to begin your Easter buying.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock is overflowing with all the staples and novelties intended for Spring and Summer wear, and you see the marvellous genius of the Frenchman in the soft, lustrous colors and exquisite fabrics, and the combination of reds and purples and violets. The effects produced with the blacks and brilliant or subdued colors are astonishingly tasteful.

The gowning of Woman this season is an important factor in the Dry Goods business, and to plan new dresses something else is needed besides time and money. Some capacity for colors and suggestion—some native taste—the proper light, and above all, the whole round of the season's production to look over and select from.

Our Dress Goods Corps have made

"THE GOWNING OF WOMAN"

Their constant study, and have gathered the brightest and best goods from all the world, and will so place them before each visitor that no woman need fall into the error of wearing an ill-chosen dress.

The most brilliant gathering of the world's choicest products displayed with all the skill and tact of our Dress Goods people. The offerings are unusually attractive, the variety unusually large and the prices unusually moderate. Greater values than we are offering in High Art Dress Fabrics are not obtainable elsewhere.

We invite you to visit us this week and be shown what "fashion" says you must wear this Spring and Summer.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

REBUILDING SALE

To be inaugurated at once at

I. ROSENTHAL'S

211 Fayetteville St.

Anticipating the rebuilding of my store in the near future, I am compelled to offer my entire stock at a Sacrifice. Stock must be sold within the next 60 days in order to make room for the carpenters, etc., and no goods will be reserved in this great Sale.

A few quotations may convince you of our sincerity in disposing of the stock: R. & G. Corsets 68c., Ladies' Silk Mitts 12c., Fruit of Loom 4-4 Bleached Cotton at 5c., Apron Gingham at 3 1-2c., Shirting Calicos at 3 1-2c., Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at correspondingly low prices.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary out-houses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price \$1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price \$1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Phone 206-B.

PLAIN WORDS TO MCKINLEY

CONCERNING THE PERPETUATION OF
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Written by J. Wiley Shook, Who Says Bryan's Future Depends on the President's Disposition of this "Colossal Monstrosity."

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1897.

Hon. William McKinley, President:

Dear Sir—This has been a day of triumphs in Washington. After one month of tortuous service, dispensing patronage assigned to the gift of your hand by a loving and loyal party, you arrived in the city from a few days' outing and recreation. Your devoted countrymen sighed for you, a welcome relief when you made your exit from the mad, but honorable, rush of your zealous partisans for the honor of government service they seek and are entitled to receive. The same honored constituency applauded when the intelligence came to them this afternoon that you had returned to the city much invigorated by your trip. No man ever entered the duties you are now performing more beloved by his partisans than yourself. No man has ever entered the Presidency more cordially granted sincerity of purpose by his opponents than yourself.

The position you took in the great campaign of last year in which you so magnificently won is yet supreme in the minds of the people.

The course you have taken to restore prosperity to the people of this country is receiving the approval of your constituents as few positions of your predecessors for many years have been received. The country felt the need of relief, and that at once, and in your message calling Congress together to give that relief you voiced the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the whole country. Those who do not agree with you as to your being the policy of restoration, give you credit for sincerity and quietly acquiesce in it.

Another great triumph in the history of our city to be recorded today was the appearance in one of our public halls of the world renowned Sluggish Fitzsimmons, who by his peculiar science and force stands at the head of earth's greatest brute, man.

He, too, had his admirers and the reception given him was worthy the object for which it was given.

We have yet another great triumph to be recorded in the history of our city for the day. Again referring to you, I beg to warn you that you take heed unto your ways, lest you thereby do not make it possible that this last of our city's magnificent triumphs shall not be like the third of the Christian graces. "The greatest." This third triumph of the day was the entrance into and the entertainment of your honored and worthy competitor in the late campaign by the people of the city.

While I am, perhaps, further from the dominant idea that Mr. Bryan holds, upon the great needs of the country under its present distressing conditions, than almost any man of my intelligence in the city, I must confess that in the grip of his hand I felt an inspiration which can only be explained upon the theory that there is righteousness somewhere in the cause which he advocates. Is it in the silver question? No. Is it upon the tariff? No. Is it in his condemnation of our honored judiciary? No. In all these he is inexcusably wrong. You may then ask, "What great issue then does this man represent that gives inspiration to those of his admiring countrymen who do not approve any of those mentioned? Pardon me for telling you, Mr. Bryan is the impersonation of that patriotic sentiment expressed by the immortal Lincoln upon the famous red-dened field of Gettysburg in these words: "This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

You may ask, "What position does Mr. Bryan hold relative to any of the great policies of this country in keeping with this patriotic sentiment of the immortal Lincoln? Within the last decade of our national life under the fostering care of cranks and demagogues there has grown up in our official service an office holding aristocracy more intolerant in its conception, more despised in its usage and more dangerous to our free institutions than the blooded aristocracy of Europe which Washington destroyed when he established the liberty Lincoln preserved. So long as time shall last and books and marble endure these words of Lincoln will be held as a part of the inspiration of universal freedom and liberty in this nation, recognized as the greatest earth has ever known.

Turning one's back upon the gilded marble that enshrines those sacred words in the northeast corner of the most magnificent emporium of sacred relics and universal knowledge ever built, and marching through one of our principal streets toward where it is supposed you, as the head of universal liberty, in free America reside, we are confronted on the way by numerous public buildings where thousands of patriotic hands are daily doing service to their country. Whilst in the foreground shadow of one of the greatest of these we are confronted with this inscription, "Civil Service Commission," an inscription more potential in its influence and more offensive in its character, when looked upon by lovers of true liberty, than that which adorned the heathen temple, "To the Unknown God," was to the ancient Christians.

It is a demand of Mr. Bryan that this infamous, insolent, un-American inscription be torn from its place and its doing shall be annihilated from the records of our government and its place and spirit shall be known no more forever among our people and their history. When your industrial system which is to be the outcome of this session of Congress shall have had—as will—a year's trial by the country it will convince all that the Republican idea of protection and sound money is the balm for our present Democratic woes, and as a great national remedy, the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, but the country must and will have a restoration to the people of their liberty and rights now destroyed by this civil service monstrosity. If you give it your administration will be successful, and long before the end of your present term, from one end of the country to the other, you will hear the demand for you to take your place along with Washington, Grant and those whom the people only wished for a third term rather than that they could ever been called to serve them at all, as has been the case with some.

If you do not grant this restoration those who hold the offices under you may secure your renomination, but let me say to you, in all fear of the consequences, the honor will be a very empty one. You will, on March 4, 1901, perform for Mr. Bryan the same service Mr. Cleveland performed for you March 4 just past, with the one exception, "the transition will not be so satisfactory." J. WILEY SHOOK.

Chat About the Vanderbilts.

Well, well, and so it turns out that the new Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is the Mrs. Esther Potter, who was at Richfield Springs last summer. Many will remember her—a petite, dainty creature, of the "pocket Venus" type, with golden curls, black eyebrows and great black eyes, dressed at the top notch of fashion and on all occasions exhibiting a perfect battery of jewels upon her hands. They—for Mrs. Potter, was accompanied by a young woman named Brand—came to Richfield under the care of Charley Wyndham-Quinn, well known in society as a cousin of Lord Dunraven and more lately as a manager of bicycle enterprises. Charley Quinn was in charge of the bicycle business at one of the hotels, and Mrs. Potter and her friend put up at the St. James, a cheaper annex of the same institution. Inasmuch as this annex was frequented chiefly by the plainer sort of visitors, the advent among them of the dashing widow and her pretty friend, with their fine dresses and jewels, created a decided sensation.

Mrs. Potter had been in a hospital for injuries received while bicycling. There she made the acquaintance of Miss Brand, who was a nurse in an institution, to whom she took a fancy, and carried along on her summer journey. Charley Quinn was with them constantly. Mrs. Potter did not, as has been stated, have her own conveyance. The resources of the hotel stables were ample for her use. She did not frequent the various saloons and only once or twice was seen in his parlors. When an exceptionally pretty and wholly unknown woman, richly and expensively dressed, puts up at a quiet house and makes no acquaintances among the female guests of the establishment, inquiries naturally follow. The two women left Richfield about the middle of July. Quinn stated at the time that they would return in August. Efforts were made by him to obtain quarters for them at the Kendallwood, a small, quiet establishment patronized by the best class of visitors, but without success, and an attempt to lease a cottage for August met with a similar result. So they did not return. Quinn stayed at Richfield until the first week in August, when he went to Narragansett Pier, where Mrs. Potter and her friend turned up. Later the two women came back to New York, and it was about this time, so it is stated, that Quinn introduced young Shepard to them; but as to this I have no direct knowledge. It is like that the statement is true. In October Quinn went to Europe with Eugene Kelly, to whom he acts as private secretary, and I understand he is still abroad. Meanwhile Mrs. Potter has been living at No. 214 West Fifty-second street, with Miss Brand as her companion. The pictures in the papers do not resemble Mrs. Shepard. She is prettier than any of them, but of a doll baby style of beauty. Her color is delicate and dainty. Miss Brand is a tall, slender, brunette of graceful figure, with black hair and olive complexion.

Clanestine marriages are not unknown in the Vanderbilt family. The marriage of Miss Alice Shepard to Dave Morris is a case in point, though not so closely similar to Elliott's affair as that of Fred Vanderbilt, who married Mrs. Torrence, formerly Miss Anthony. There was no reason why Fred should not have married her, except that she was a divorcee, but the marriage was not acknowledged to his mother until six months after it took place. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt practiced the same policy of maternal watchfulness over her sons, which her daughters, and particularly Mrs. Shepard, have pursued. But maternal solicitude and care are not enough, it seems to prevent clandestine alliances. I notice that one of the papers says that young Shepard's allowance is \$2,000 a month. Two thousand dollars a year probably would be nearer the figure, I fancy. His horses and traps were cared for at the family stable. He lived at home, and had no expenses save those that came under the head of incidental. As I said yesterday, he will not have any fortune until the division of the trust estate of five millions, in which his mother has a life interest. What he is to do in the meantime for funds, unless she supplies them, is a problem. But it is not likely that Mrs. Shepard will permit her son to suffer for the necessities of life.

Colonel Shepard had an ambition to see his son make a mark in journalism. He was building up the Mail and Express on the theory that by himself to have just the right kind of a paper to turn over to the son. Young Elliott is a bright boy, like all the Vanderbilt children, and capable of making a career for himself if steered right. The sale of the Mail and Express may be taken as an indication that journalism was found not to be young Elliott's strong point. Of course, there was no need for him to do anything, if he did not care to, but his mother would have preferred to see him employ himself than remain idle, bearing in mind the old maxim about mischief for idle hands. The sale of post offices, which are the resource of many a gay young man of good family in England, has not been developed to any great extent in this country. Of course, there may be channels from which he can supply himself with money in this fashion against the reversion of his interest in the trust fund, but I doubt it.

This latest marriage in the Vanderbilt family will doubtless give food for reflection to Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., and perhaps lead them to take a less harsh view of their own son's matrimonial venture. There was no reason on earth why they should regard young Cornelius's marriage with Miss Wilson with disfavor, except perhaps that they had misgivings that their money had something to do with it. Contrasting their own family trouble with that of Mrs. Shepard, they will see how much better off they are than she. The difference between their son's age and that of his wife is not sufficient to prove an obstacle. Miss Wilson's social position was even higher than that could be desired. Personally she was a charming girl, worthy to grace their son's home. There is no doubt that he is in love with her. I fancy

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

that the objection to the Wilson match came rather from Mrs. Vanderbilt than her husband, and have looked all along for a reconciliation at an early date. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and young Cornelius may profit by his cousin's escapade. Elliott is young, and there is plenty of time for the discipline that comes with years. As a matter of fact, so-called mesalliances sometimes turn out all right. At present Mrs. Shepard is the chief sufferer. Poor woman, she has had enough sorrow in the last few years to last through a lifetime. She is devotedly fond of her children and wrapped up in this, her only son, for whom she had built the fondest hopes.

PROPERTY.

Fundamental Principles Defined by Hamilton, Madison and Adams.

Nothing can be deemed my property to which I have not a perfect and uncontrollable right by law.—Alexander Hamilton, Vol. 2, page 132.

The genius of liberty reprobrates everything arbitrary or discretionary in taxation. It exacts that every man pay a definite and general rule, should know what proportion of his property the State demands.—Alexander Hamilton, Vol. 2, page 139.

Government is instituted to protect property of every sort; as well that which lies in the rights of individuals as that which the term particularly expresses. This being the end of Government, that alone is a just government which impartially secures to every man whatever is his own.—James Madison, Vol. 4, page 478.

Give all power to property, and the indigent will be oppressed. Give it to the latter and the effect may be transposed. Give a defensive share to each and each will be secure.—James Madison, Vol. 1, page 187.

In a general view I see no reason why the rights of property, which chiefly bears the burden of Government, and is so much an object of legislation, should not be respected as well as the personal rights in the choice of rulers.—James Madison, Vol. 1, page 181.

This term (property) in its particular application means that domain which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world in exclusion of every other individual. In its larger and juster meaning it embraces everything to which a man may attach a value and have a right, and which leaves to every other the like advantage.—James Madison, Vol. 4, page 478.

If all power be suffered to slide into hands not interested in the right of property, which must be the case whenever a majority fall under that description, one of two things cannot fail to happen. Either they will unite against the other description and become the dupes and instruments of ambition, or their poverty and dependence will render them the mercenary instruments of wealth.—James Madison, Vol. 1, page 188.

If the earth be the gift of nature to the living, their title can extend to the earth in its natural state only. The improvements by the dead form a debt against the living, who take the benefit of them. This debt cannot be otherwise discharged than by a proportionate obedience to the will of the authors of the improvements.—James Madison, Vol. 1, page 504.

Is it not an insult to common sense for a people with the same breath to cry liberty and abolition of debts and division of goods?—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 89.

The rich have as clear a right to their liberty and property as the poor. It is essential to liberty that the rights of the rich be secured; if they are not, they will soon be robbed and become poor, and in their turn rob their robbers, and thus neither the liberty or property of any will be regarded.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 89.

Property cannot be secured unless the man be at liberty to acquire, use, or operate with it at his discretion, and unless he have his personal liberty of life and limb, motion and rest for that purpose.—John Adams, Vol. 5, page 454.

It may gratify vulgar malignity and popular envy to declaim eternally against the rich and the great, the noble and the high; but, generally and philosophically speaking, the manners and characters of a nation are all alike.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 85.

Property is surely a right of mankind as really as liberty.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 9.

Property must be secured or liberty cannot exist.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 280.

The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 9.

If "Thou shalt not covet" and "Thou shalt not steal" were not made commandments of heaven, they must be made infallible precepts in every society before it can be civilized or made free.—John Adams, Vol. 6, page 9.

The Queen's Troublesome Jubilee.

Harold Frederic in New York Sunday Times.

A whole crop of odd stories is afloat concerning the Queen's jubilee, and the queen has made to various items in the jubilee day programme, and it is again officially announced that the whole arrangement about the service

on St. Paul's steps is still in the air. Editors of London papers are constantly receiving what appear to be authoritative announcements from two or three different exalted sources, and as these almost invariably contradict one another, a choice has to be made, with the curious result that statements presumably reflecting the queen's own desire have been thrown in the waste basket. The chief difficulties, as said a month ago, center upon the religious service, which the queen opposed from the beginning. The reasons for this will come out some time, perhaps not long hence, and they will not be among the least interesting private annals of this unprecedented reign. Meanwhile, projects for a uniform decoration and illumination of the metropolis are expanding to impressive dimensions, and it really begins to look as if London would show the world something it has never seen before.

Among the thousands of personal suggestions flooding the papers, one by the wife of Sir Douglas Galton awakens deep enthusiasm in one sex at least. She suggests that on the great day every patriotic Englishwoman wear a small tight-fitting toque instead of massive hats with a towering feather structure, so that other people may see something of the historic proceedings.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burke Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital, Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent, RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the

Grand Lodge

Knights of Pythias

of North Carolina.

Bright News! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising

Medium in

North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR

Commercial Printing

County Supplies

Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

FRANK STRONACH'S

Carriage-Harness Repository and Horse Emporium.

Nos. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street,

Auctioneer and

Commission Merchant.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Traps for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D., Principal.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

The Yarbboro House.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary

Surgeon,

East Davis Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gait remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

SOUTHERN INN

At A. C. L. Depot, Selma, N. C.

Up to date. Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires. Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,

J. P. STEPHENS.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and you weep alone."

Accidents, Sickness or Death cannot be avoided, but a Certificate of Membership in the old reliable

Western Industrial Association

Of St. Louis, Mo., will mitigate the sufferings which follow.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Surplus \$200,000.

WILKINSON & BAIN

General Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

Agents wanted in every town, also a good Solicitor for Raleigh.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity:
Friday, fair and slightly cooler.
Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m.,
Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	65	.09	W.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	68	.00	S. W.	Clear.
Wilmington	64	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	62	.00	S. W.	Clear.
Washington	50	.06	N.	Clear.
New York	46	.18	N. W.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 63; normal, 58; departure 5.
Total rainfall for the day, .09; normal, .07; departure, .12.
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 46 degrees.
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 115 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 3.14 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 2.08 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The slight depression which was yesterday over the lower Mississippi valley has apparently moved to the north Atlantic coast, causing light showers over the eastern States.
The barometer is moderately high over Texas and in the northwest, with generally fair weather throughout the central valley and west. The weather remains cloudy over the lake region and along the Atlantic coast to Florida.

Slight changes in temperature have occurred, and no temperatures below freezing are reported anywhere.
C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Elias Carr is in the city.
Mr. John Graham, of Ridgeway, is in town.

Hon. Clement Manly, of Winston, is in the city.
Hon. Clement Manly, of Winston, is in the city.

Mr. Joseph Daniels has returned from Washington.

Mrs. Foreman left the city yesterday for Washington, N. C.

Col. V. S. Lusk, of Asheville, is in the city. He will return home today.

Mr. William C. Cram and bride have arrived from Washington, D. C.

Mr. John M. Allen, editor of the *Rutherford Press*, is in the city.

Mr. H. E. King, of Onslow county, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, is in the city.

Miss Kate Broadfoot, of Fayetteville, is visiting Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale, on Hillsboro street.

Major J. W. Wilson, of the Railroad Commission, went to Weldon on private business yesterday.

Mr. A. A. Dula, of Caldwell county, is in the city. He is a well-known attorney and a strong Republican.

Hon. Spencer Blackburn left yesterday for his home at Jefferson, Ashe county. He has returned from Washington.

Hon. C. H. Mebane went to Newton Friday. He also spent a short time in Hickory yesterday. He will return to Raleigh today.

Mr. Ed. Chambers Smith has returned from Washington, where he attended the Jefferson banquet. He reports a fine time.

Mr. Albert H. Thier, who has been visiting Mr. Jaques Busbee in this city, left for the North yesterday. Mr. Thier is one of the most renowned artists in the country.

Mr. C. T. Bailey will leave today for New York City. Mr. Bailey would not disclose his mission when first asked, but afterwards admitted that he intended to give Senator Platt some political advice, since politics in the metropolis has not been managed in the most approved style recently.

Local News.

Mrs. Senter is quite ill at her home in the southwestern portion of our city.

The Sheriff of Hertford county brought a convict to the State prison yesterday to serve a term of three years.

Two marriage licenses were issued yesterday. Geo. R. Carroll to Mary Cruder, and John Whitehead to Millie Segrain. All colored.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin left for their home in Chatham county yesterday. Mrs. Goodwin was Miss Daisy Woodhelf, who came so near becoming Mrs. Jordan.

Messrs. Brem, Stephens & Brem, representing the Equitable Life Insurance of New York, have rented an office in the Holloman building on Fayetteville street.

It cost the State \$60 to bring one convict to the prison last week. He came from Alleghany county, and was sentenced for only twelve months. The hack hire amounted to \$10.

News reached this city yesterday of the death of Col. George Duryea. He died in New York last Thursday. Col. Duryea was well known in Raleigh and had many friends here.

The city schools will have holiday today and Monday. Of course, everybody is expected to go fishing next Monday. Thursday and Friday the public schools of the city will have some special exercises.

Mr. C. C. Fordham, for several years with Mr. John F. MacRae, has accepted a position at the drug store of Mr. Henry T. Hicks, on the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets. Mr. Fordham will be glad to see his friends at his new stand.

Rev. C. W. Blanchard, of Cary, has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Kinston. He will enter upon his labors there June 1. Mr. Blanchard, besides being interested in the flourishing school at Cary, has been traveling agent for Wake Forest college.

Mr. C. T. Bailey will now achieve prominence in other than political lines. He has become a fancier of the "noble bird." Mr. Hallyburton, the popular sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, has sent Mr. Bailey a fine pair of game cocks of Grist's champion Georgian strain. Mr. Bailey is very proud of the fowls and well he may be, for they are beautiful specimens.

Another lot choice bananas at Barbee & Pope's.

TO REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction to Issue a Letter April 22.

On April 22d the Superintendent of Public Instruction will issue a letter to the Registers of Deeds in the various counties which will give them definite instructions regarding the educational report which they are to furnish on the day they lay aside the duties devolving upon them as secretaries of the county boards of education.

In the letter Mr. Mebane says: "I wish to remind you of the importance of a carefully prepared report for the end of the present school year."

"I have had some inquiry as to whose duty it is to make this report, and for this reason I send you this letter."

"The report must be made this year by you just as last year."

"The county supervisor is not elected until the same day this report is made, and of course he is not expected to make the report."

"I hope that you will not lose interest in this report simply because the work will fall into other hands the first Monday in July."

"This only makes it the more important, so that the county supervisor may be enabled to learn from your report the true condition of the public schools in your county."

MR. MERRITT RESIGNS.

Who Will the Governor Appoint on the Board?

Mr. K. P. Merritt, of Raleigh, will today hand in his resignation as director of the Institution for the Blind in this city. His reason for resigning is that under the law of the last Assembly the firm of Crowder & Rand with which he is connected could not sell any goods to the institution if he is a director. Mr. Merritt does not think it would be right to deprive the firm of this trade by remaining on the board. The names of Col. John Nichols, Mr. A. C. Lehman and Mr. George Tonnoffski are mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

A Prominent Visitor.

Col. Thomas O. Burwell, the popular Southeastern representative of the Milburn, Bass Wagon Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., was in the city yesterday, meeting old friends and looking after the interests of his firm. Col. Burwell is very popular in this State, where he commands a large and extensive trade. He has just returned from an extended tour through the Eastern States.

Col. Burwell is remembered most pleasantly by the visitors to our big State Fair, as he was in charge of a handsome exhibit of wagons manufactured by the Milburn, Bass Company. His exhibit took several premiums over prominent competitors.

Col. Burwell left yesterday afternoon for Asheville, where he will spend a few days at the Battery Park.

Yarborough House Arrivals.

R. L. Beckwith, Providence; T. D. Crutcher, Richmond; M. C. Winston, Selma; R. P. Taylor, Oxford; M. C. Kellogg, E. M. Chamberlain, D. A. Allen and wife, Richmond; F. R. Thrall, Muncie, Ind.; F. M. Bellamy, Norfolk, Va.; T. A. Stanford, New York; John Tenny, Philadelphia; Craig Coffield, Atlanta; G. C. Bonniwell, Hickory; R. L. Bagley, Seaboard Air Line; J. H. Atwood, Boston; H. Decker, E. H. Fellows, city; W. C. Betty, Carthage; T. S. Kenan, city; Clement Manly, Winston; G. Strauss, Atlanta; C. W. Stanford, North Carolina; B. F. Smith, Washington, D. C.; John Graham, Ridgeway; J. K. Mebane, Greensboro.

Mr. Barber Seriously Ill.

The Tribune regrets to announce the very serious illness of Mr. J. Marshall Barber, of the firm of J. W. Barber & Son, this city. He is suffering from an aggravated case of appendicitis. The illness came upon him several weeks ago, while he and his wife were the guests of Mrs. Barber's sisters at the home of W. R. Crawford, in West Raleigh. They are still there. Mr. Barber being too ill to be moved from the home, which they have recently furnished on Halifax street. They have only been married since last October.

As Mr. Fortune Sees It.

Hon. J. B. Fortune yesterday exhibited to a Tribune reporter a large package of letters which he had just received from a number of office-hunters. He says he can't imagine why they should write to him unless it is because misery likes company. He has "gotten no relief" himself and says that certainly he cannot be of any service to other unfortunates until he does.

Ball Game Today.

The Wake Forest base ball team passed through the city yesterday on their way to Greensboro, where they will cross bats with Lehigh this afternoon. From Greensboro the team will go south, playing in Charlotte Saturday and in South Carolina Monday. The boys were in fine spirits, and are expecting to win today.

C. H. Leonard as Watchman.

Mr. Burns, keeper of the public buildings and grounds, yesterday appointed Mr. C. H. Leonard (Republican) of Davidson county, as watchman at the Supreme Court building in the stead of J. I. Ferrell (Democrat). Mr. Leonard will go on duty next Sunday evening.

Our chocolate cream bon bons are of the best. BARBEE & POPE.

Don't wait until Sunday and say you forgot to order your cream from Dughi, as it will be too late. Order today.

Ladies and children especially should not forget that there will be matinees at the Metropolitan opera house this (Friday) and Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by the Projectoscope Company. Every lady and child in Raleigh should see this wonderful show.

You can get a very nice bunch of bananas from Dughi for \$1.

Don't forget to go to see the Buckler Stock Company at Metropolitan opera house all next week. Popular prices will be charged. Ladies' tickets will be free on Monday night.

You have to deny yourself very much during Lent, but I do hope you will make up for it next Saturday and order your cream for Sunday from Dughi.

HOLD-UP STORY EXPLODED

A DRUNKEN TRAMP CAUSED ALL THE SENSATION LAST SATURDAY.

There Was No Attempt to Rob No. 38, North-bound Vestibule Train—Lexington Dispatch Tells the Sequel.

All the wind has been let out of the thrilling story which reached this city last Friday and was published in Saturday's Tribune, regarding the purported attempt to "hold up" No. 38 north-bound vestibule train on the Southern between High Point and Thomasville. It now develops that a drunken tramp named George Simpson was the cause of it all.

It will be remembered that the special report from Greensboro said that the train had been held up and the engineer had shot two men and the fireman had brained another with a coat pick. The story was an ideal railroad "hold up" sensation and it is really rather a pity that it should now be shorn of its excitement and even semblance of truth.

As the matter now stands it seems that Simpson, with several other poor tramps, was stealing a ride on this vestibule train and had imbibed, by hook or crook, too much "old corn or rye" and very foolishly crawled over the tender. A difficulty with the engineer and fireman ensued, which gave rise to the very exaggerated and sensational reports which were the next day telegraphed to all parts of the country.

Under the innocent caption of "An Assault" the Lexington Dispatch publishes a story which is in reality a sequel to the "hold up" and lets the whole matter down rather "flat." The following is the story as told by the Dispatch, to-wit:

"George E. Simpson was yesterday tried before Squire Moyer for an assault upon Engineer Bryant last Saturday and bound over to the Superior court of Davidson county. Simpson, with others, was thrown from the No. 38 last Friday night and between Thomasville and High Point, in this county, he climbed over the tender and assaulted the engineer with a large knife. The evidence was very strong that he made the assault with a knife about nine inches long but was knocked down two or three times by the fireman and thrown from the train. It also appeared that he was very drunk and he swore himself that he did not know how he got on the train after being thrown off, not knowing anything until he reached Greensboro. The manner in which Simpson approached the engineer left no choice but extreme measures for his removal from the train. Simpson was defended by S. E. Williams, Esq., and Walser & Walser appeared for the prosecution. The defendant was committed to jail upon failure to give bond for his appearance at the next term of Davidson Superior court."

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

FOR EASTER MONDAY PICNICS EASTMAN KODAKS.
Easy to operate and lots of fun. So many interesting groups for a snap shot. Be sure to get one. Prices begin at \$5.00.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
KID GLOVES FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

We have collected a most appropriate assortment of kid gloves—the very latest ideas—the very best makes at the very lowest prices.

This is your opportunity for a pair of kid gloves for Easter Sunday. New, stylish and up-to-date.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
FOR EASTER SUNDAY PARASOLS.

Our Parasols are well worthy of your attention. A host of rich and original designs—embracing all the newest shapes and colors, at moderate prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
EASTMAN KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES FOR EASTER MONDAY.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Money spent for a Kodak is not money wasted—a Kodak is a mighty lonesome thing without a Kodak. Don't take your Easter outing without a Kodak.

Prices begin at \$5.00.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We have a supply of candy eggs for Easter. Nice and cheap.

BARBEE & POPE.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of *The Daily Tribune*, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,

Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,

Managr. for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. [See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

LIONIZED

This Eastertide

by the Girls

The Fellow that Wears

One of Our

TAILOR MADE SUITS

Whiting Bros

RELEIGH, N. C.

70 Fine Horses for Sale.

I will sell at NIXON'S stables, in this city, at auction, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st inst., 25 Kentucky harness and business horses, matched pairs, and saddle horses; 50 standard bred trotters, stallions, geldings, brood mares, one, two and three year old colts and fillies. All interested in fine horses are invited to attend this sale, as a great opportunity is afforded to get good ones at your own price.

Catalogues ready sale day.
B. P. WILLIAMSON,
Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1897.

Metropolitan

Opera House.

ONE SOLID WEEK,

Commencing April 19,

Buckler's Stock Company,

In a Repertoire of

POPULAR PLAYS AT

POPULAR PRICES, 10, 20, 30c.

Special Matinee for Children Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Children 10c., Adults 20c. Ladies Tickets Monday Night. Seats on Sale at W. H. King's Drug Store.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum of N. C., at Wilmington, N. C., April 21, '97.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Wilmington and return on April 19, 20 and 21st at \$6.55 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until April 25th, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Y. M. C. A., at Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Mobile, Ala., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st, at \$23.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 1st, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on
THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent,
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent,
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

School Catalogues

PROGRAMMES,

INVITATIONS,

TICKETS AND

SCHOOL PRINTING

GENERALLY

WILL HAVE OUR

Special Attention

For the next Sixty Days.

We are better prepared than ever for the High Class of Work in this line for which we are so well known.

If you want your work quick and in first-class style send it to us.

Cuts of Buildings, Persons or other kinds made at low figures.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Carnations, etc.

Bouquets,

Floral Designs,

Palms,

Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 112.

Easter Millinery.

We are anxious to make your new hat, but this week it will be like the miller—"first come first served." We have extra help this week, but a hundred trimmers could not do what it would take an hundred and fifty to do, so we urge you to get your orders in at the earliest possible moment. We have more than doubled any previous season in orders taken and sales in the millinery. We said long ago that this season was to be our biggest season; we are fixed for it; we got ready, you know. Millinery is different from any other line of goods. It takes patient looking and hunting for the right goods, and at the right prices; then when you have the right goods and right prices the trimmer comes in and here is the rub. A poor trimmer will spoil the handsomest materials. We saw a hat yesterday that was ruined in the trimming. It was intended to imitate one of our best hats, but you would laugh at the skill of the imitator. The ladies say we have the say in millinery in Raleigh beyond any comparison. We are not trying to see how cheap and shoddy we can make hats, but all our energies are centered on making the very best and handsomest hats possible for as little money as possible. We make any price hat you want, no matter what, but you can depend on its being a better one than the same money will buy elsewhere.

W. E. JONES.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

Surety Bonds of Every Kind

—SUPPLIED BY—

The United States Fidelity

and Guaranty Company

Of Baltimore, Md.

Officers and employes of Banks, Railroads and Express Companies, States, Cities, Counties and Contractors. All government officials and Distillers, Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees and Receivers. All Judicial Bonds.

Information furnished,

CHAS. N. VANCE,

Special Agent, 913 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Special Rates.

New Shoe Store!

COLORED

OXFORD

TIES.

We will display this week the finest line of Ladies' Colored Oxford Ties in Old Blood, Chocolate, Patent Tans, Russet, &c., ever shown in the State. Correct Styles, New Shapes at prices from

85c. to \$3.50.

Come and see the New Styles and Colors.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

to educate?

PEACE INSTITUTE,

Raleigh, N. C.

You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University Virginia).

ALLEN & CRAM

MACHINE COMPANY.

Raleigh, N. C.

Manufacturers and Importers of

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND BOILERS.

SAW-MILL AND TRAM-ROAD MACHINERY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS, BRICK MACHINERY.

IRON COLUMNS, STORE FRONTS AND ALL

DESCRIPTIONS OF IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

Repairs of all Kinds Promptly Done.

Agents for the Champion Harvester and Mowing Machines.